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THE
INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY
INTO THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

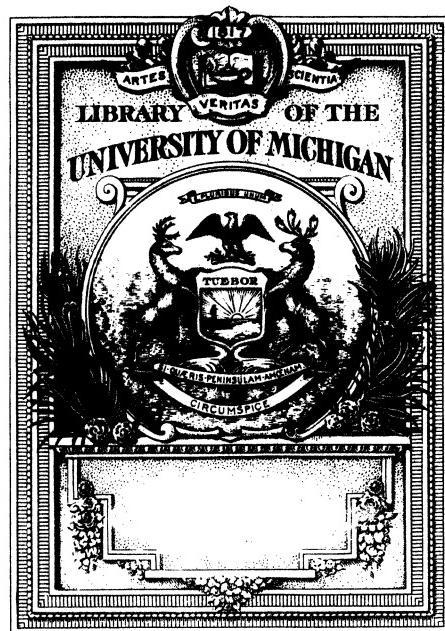
EMILY C. DAWLEY

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“The isles shall wait for his law.”

This book contains the names of men and women who have given to the world something better than material success, in bringing to heathen peoples and savage races a Christian civilization.

OTHER BOOKS:

THE SKIDMORE GENEALOGY.

HISTORY OF BROOKFIELD, CONNECTICUT.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE WOMEN IN FOREIGN LANDS AS
EDUCATORS AND MISSIONARIES.

THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE ISLANDS
THROUGH THE AGENCY OF THE
MISSIONARIES AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

1820-1920

BY
EMILY C. HAWLEY
BROOKFIELD CENTER, CONNECTICUT

PRESS OF E. L. HILDRETH & CO.
BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

1922

W. L. C.
July 1910
Hawaii

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

No land in all the world has any deep, strong charm for me but that one; no other land could so lovingly and beseechingly haunt me, sleeping and waking, through half a lifetime as that one has done.

Other things leave me, but it abides. Other things change, but it remains.

For me its balmy airs are always blowing, its summer seas flashing in the sun. The pulsing of its surf-beat is in my ears. I can see its garlanded crags, its leaping cascades, its plump palms blowing by the shore, and its remote summits floating like islands above the cloud racks. I can feel the spirit of its woodland solitude. I can hear theplash of its brooks, in my nostrils still lives the breath of flowers that perished years and years ago.

SAMUEL L. CLEMENS.

“Stormfield,”
West Redding, Connecticut,
1910.

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INTRODUCTION

My interest in Foreign Missions was the outcome of my student days at Mount Holyoke, for it is a well-known fact that no institution has sent out a more consecrated host of missionary teachers than the institution founded by Mary Lyon in 1837. Of the more than ten thousand students who have gone forth from this institution to do the work of the world as home-makers, teachers, scientists, doctors, lawyers, social workers and authors, more than three hundred and fifty Mount Holyoke women have done conspicuous service in foreign countries as missionary educators and medical missionaries.

The needs of the millions in other lands, who were destitute of Christian teaching, were frequently presented to the students at South Hadley, and the presence from time to time of well-known missionary preachers, as guests of the college, quickened our interest in the cause.

It would be quite impossible for any student of my day to forget a Doctor Cyrus Hamlin, founder of Robert College, Constantinople, Turkey; a Doctor Jacob Chamberlain of India; or a Doctor Andrew Murray, founder of the Huguenot College and Seminaries of South Africa. These were all men of great and varied activities, deep piety and impressive personality.

Gifted women likewise presented the claims of the foreign work in a manner to engage our interest therein, among the number, Mrs. Alice Gordon Gulick, distinguished educator, and founder of the International Institute for Girls in Spain.

Coming to my own generation, I viewed with great interest the splendid achievements of that missionary-educator, Doctor Howard S. Bliss, whose death, hastened by the exigencies incident to the World War, occurred in 1920 in the Adirondacks; his name was often mentioned during my student days at Mount Holyoke, as he was a friend of my roommate, who was also of a well-known missionary family.

Doctor Howard S. Bliss was president of the *Syrian Protestant College at Beirut* under the shadow of Mount Lebanon, to the development of which he devoted the best years of his manhood and the best energies of a richly endowed

physical and mental personality. This college, founded by Doctor Bliss' father, was the outcome of a missionary school of high standing. It is now a full-fledged university of a thousand students of every conceivable racial admixture, with a faculty of fourscore accomplished teachers. The campus, with its more than twenty stately buildings, is the wonder of all visitors who journey along the Mediterranean, for it is in truth one of the most impressive educational institutions to be found in any land.

The Hawaiian Islands had always a charm for me. In my girlhood I had known Miss Kate Atherton of Honolulu when a guest at the home of my uncle, Mr. Amos P. Hawley of Brooklyn, New York. She was not a missionary, but a member of the Atherton family of Honolulu and deeply interested in the work at the Islands. She took me one evening to a social gathering at Plymouth Church, and after an introduction to Reverend Henry Ward Beecher, the pastor, she poured into his ears the needs of Hawaii and secured his assistance in behalf of certain schools there.

Among my student friends at Mount Holyoke was Miss Fannie P. Andrews of Makawao, Hawaiian Islands (later a graduate physician and wife of Doctor Frederick Shepard). She invited me one day to examine a *herbarium* which she had brought from the Islands and presented to the college. It was a choice collection of ferns, embracing one hundred varieties, which she, and her friends there, had analyzed, pressed and mounted on large sheets of heavy white cardboard of uniform size. These specimens ranged from the exquisite lacelike fronds of the smaller varieties to the splendid royal ferns and basket ferns of luxuriant growth, also the palmlike Ieie, which forms "hanging gardens" on the treetops; all these plants of indescribable loveliness increased my admiration for, and interest in, this wonderland of the Pacific Ocean.

Later I entertained in my home as a guest Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt of Boston, a woman who had traveled all over the world. To my inquiry, "Of all the lands you have visited which interested you most?" she replied, "Hawaii, because of its lovely climate and glorious scenery."

My interest in this island world increased when I subsequently studied its history and became aware that among the first missionary teachers there were four from my home town, Brookfield, Connecticut, who went to the Islands in 1819, and two from the city of Danbury, Connecticut, which was for many years my home.

In 1908 I published a brief sketch of the "Four Missionaries to Hawaii from Brookfield," for the American Board, which convened that year in Brooklyn, New York, and received from President Capen words of appreciation. Honorable George R. Carter, a former governor of Hawaii, wrote me for the "Sketch" for the local Historical Society of Honolulu, stating that as its president he was collecting everything printed in regard to the experiences of the first missionary teachers to Hawaii, as such information was of vital interest to their descendants there. Governor Carter added that he was a grandson of Doctor Judd, who came to Hawaii in 1828 in the ship *Parthian*.

I visited the home of Mr. Samuel L. Clemens at Redding, Connecticut, in 1910, and the master of "Stormfield" told me of his delight in Hawaii when he was a young journalist there years before; and pointing to a beautiful specimen of wood carving representing the breadfruit with leaves and stem, remarked that it had just been sent to him from the Islands. Mr. Clemens gave me permission to quote from his "pen-picture" of Hawaii written years ago, which description is so beautiful that I place it on a separate page at the opening of this book.

A desire to preserve in permanent form the information which I have taken much time to secure, has led me to write this book, hoping also that it may be acceptable to all who are interested in that great undertaking of a century ago, the evangelization of the Hawaiian race.

EMILY C. HAWLEY.

April, 1920,
Brookfield Center, Connecticut.

THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS AND NATIVE PEOPLE

Travelers who visit the beautiful Islands that rise out of the mid-Pacific, known as the Hawaiian Group, never fail to be impressed by their rare tropical vegetation, their domelike mountains crowned with shining snow, within whose depths are nature's crucibles, their deep ravines clothed with the plumage of gigantic tree ferns, their leaping cascades pouring into the sea, and, brooding over all, a climate of indescribable loveliness.

The tourist finds in Honolulu, the capital of the Islands, a city meeting all the requirements of modern life, buildings of the finest type, schools, colleges and cathedrals, and commercial interests recognized the world over.

One hundred years ago the native Hawaiians were an unclothed race of barbarians living in grass huts, offering up human sacrifices to numerous gods, without an alphabet or letters of any kind, and speaking a language common to all the South Sea Islanders.

This amazing change from barbarism to civilization which has come about within the compass of a hundred years was the direct result of the intervention of the New England churches, operating through their agents, the early missionaries, many of whom went to the Islands from Connecticut, four from the town of Brookfield, a recognition of whose work and heroic undertaking should be given by the present generation of our citizens on this the centenary of their departure from New England.

The Hawaiian Islands are famous the world over from a scientific standpoint, for it is conceded that they are the "summits of gigantic submarine mountains" and their entire framework is volcanic rock.

As recently as 1920 scientists expressed their belief that, in ages past, a Pan-Pacific continent existed, of which the islands of the Pacific Ocean are the remnants.

Professor William Alanson Bryan of the University of Hawaii says that he hopes to prove that a "land bridge six thousand miles in length" once connected the Hawaiian Islands with the southwest coast of South America, and he is at present engaged in scientific research to substantiate his theory.

In June, 1920, Yale University started a two years' scientific expedition through the South Seas, in charge of Professor Herbert E. Gregory, a noted geologist and writer, who was accompanied by a group of scientists.

A gift of \$40,000 from Mr. Bayard Dominick of New York City made possible this expedition, and every modern device for the study of life in the Pacific was provided.

Robert Louis Stevenson, who resided for a time in Honolulu, and whose many journeys among the South Sea islands, and his final residence on the Island of Samoa, where he died, gave him most unusual opportunity to study the native peoples of the different islands, thought, after a comparison of the different languages and different peoples, that they are of common Malay origin, as he states in his book on the South Seas.

The Hawaiian group comprises numerous islands, the five largest islands being of interest to us; the general direction is from northwest to southeast.

A NEAR VIEW OF THE ISLANDS

KAUAI ISLAND is the most northern, and is called the "Garden Island." It is twenty-five miles in length and nearly that in width. It has famous canyons, Waimea canyon and Olokele canyon, which are favorite resorts of artists. Life on this, the oldest island of the group, is nearer to nature than elsewhere in Hawaii, and in remote places the natives still build their grass houses and plant their taro in the valleys. On the north shore is the lovely Valley Waioli.

OAHU ISLAND is southeast of Kauai, from which it is separated by a swift ocean channel nearly one hundred miles in width. This island is forty-six miles in length by twenty-five miles in width, and has a fine one-hundred-mile auto road around the entire coast line. Honolulu, the capital of the Hawaiian Islands, is located here, with its magnificent Pearl Harbor, which is an elliptical lagoon eight miles long by four miles wide, completely landlocked; its waters are deep enough and spacious enough to accommodate the navies of the world. The great "dry dock," constructed in 1919, is one of the features of this harbor. The Pali, six

miles out from Honolulu, is the wonder sight of this Island. Over these precipices the warrior king, Kamehameha I, drove the army of Oahu in his campaign of conquest. The military reservation is on the mountain slope at the rear of the harbor, ten miles distant.

MOLOKAI ISLAND, long and narrow, rises out of the sea about twenty-three miles southeast of Oahu. It is forty miles in length and seven miles in width. Its eastern side presents a sheer precipice and the peaks are jagged and spectacular. Some of the grandest scenery in the Hawaiian group is on this island.

MAUI ISLAND lies eight miles southeast of Molokai and has an area of 620 square miles. The two parts of this island are connected by an isthmus. Maui is called the "Valley Isle." Iao Valley, surrounded by lofty cliffs, is covered with a wonderful tropical growth. Wailuku, the metropolis of the island, is located at the mouth of the valley. The most sublime feature on this island is Haleakala, the largest extinct volcano on the globe. It is in the eastern part of the island and rises ten thousand feet above the sea. The crater is a cavern seven miles long, three miles broad and two thousand feet deep, containing sixteen cones. The floor of the crater consists of congealed lava streams of ancient eruption. The "Dutch Trail" on the slope of Haleakala is a road thirty miles long through a wonderful forest much frequented by tourists.

HAWAII ISLAND is the largest of the group and the youngest in the chain of islands; it is about the size of the state of Connecticut. The name Hawaii is often used to include the entire island group. It contains the loftiest mountains of the Pacific Ocean, Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa, each rising about fourteen thousand feet above the sea; this island contains other lofty mountains. It was on the west side of Hawaii that the pioneer missionaries landed on April 12, 1820, at the "king's village," Kailua, located on the slope of the extinct volcano Hualalai, and the gospel was first proclaimed there. A three-hundred-mile auto road has been constructed around this island. The largest city is Hilo, on the east shore, situated on Hilo Bay. It is a spot of great natural beauty. Behind the city rises the crested Mauna Kea, a day's journey distant. Hilo being on the windward side of the island, the frequent rains create abundant tropical vegetation. A part of the scenic beauty of this locality is the Wailuku River with its "Rainbow Falls," over which a rainbow ever hovers when the sun is shining. The stately palms on Cocoanut Island in Hilo Harbor lend attractiveness to the spot as one approaches the city from the sea.

The first Christian church in Hilo was organized in 1824. Mr. Samuel Ruggles of Brookfield, Connecticut, and Rev. Mr. Goodrich of Wethersfield, Connecticut, were the pioneer missionaries here. Later on, Rev. Titus Coan of Killingworth, Connecticut, preached in Hilo for a long period of years with remarkable results.

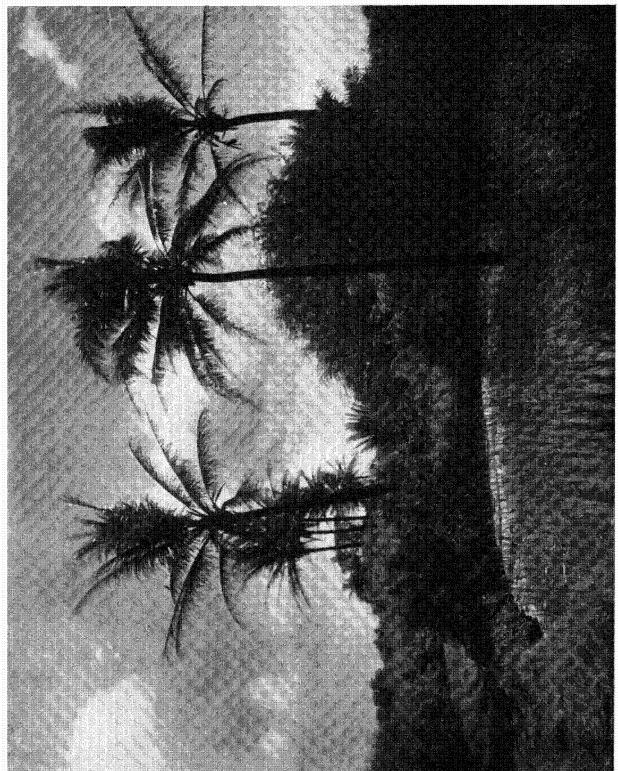
MAUNA LOA

To the scientific world the Island Hawaii holds an object of supreme interest—the volcanic mountain, Mauna Loa, which has two active craters, the largest on the globe. This mountain is south of Mauna Kea and is of about the same height.

The first crater is at the summit of the mountain, nearly fourteen thousand feet above sea level; it is nineteen thousand feet by nine thousand feet and has a depth of eight hundred feet. The crater is called Mokuaweoweo. The lake is a vast seething body, in which rise and fall floating islands of congealed lava, and streams of living fire shoot upward to a height often of a thousand feet, lighting up the heavens for miles. During periods of great activity the molten lava has poured down the mountainside, overwhelming forests and villages. Rev. Titus Coan, of Connecticut, when a missionary preacher at Hilo on Hawaii, witnessed such phenomena, and wrote, "No tongue or pen can depict the terrible sublimity of the scene." A fiery cloud ever hovers over this crater, and the region is one of utter desolation, except in the winter season, when the black lava rocks are covered with a mantle of snow.

The second crater is located on the southeast side of Mauna Loa, about ten thousand feet below the summit. The crater is the famous Kilauea, which contains the largest lake of fire in the world. It is a great pit in the side of the mountain and has an almost continuous activity. The lake is called Halemaumau (everlasting fire). The circumference of the crater is seven and a half miles, and the magnificent lake of fire is one thousand feet across. The molten lava rises and falls like sea waves. This entire region is now a national park, established by the United States Government and known as "The Hawaiian Volcanic Park." A splendid automobile highway leads to the very rim of the lake. The crater is a broad, forested plateau, on which trees of gorgeous bloom and plants of great size rise out of the ancient lava flow. The Hawaiian Volcano Observatory, located here, keeps strict record of all phenomena.

The soldiers and sailors of the United States stationed among the Hawaiian



TROPICAL SCENE WITH TALL PALMS.
Rice in the foreground.

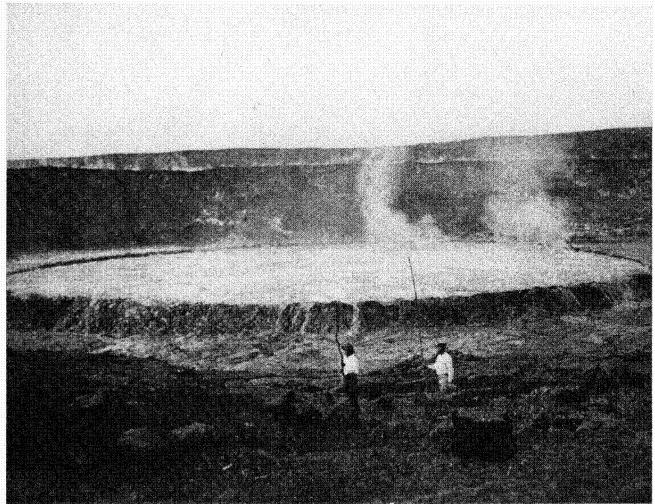
Islands have a remarkable health resort near the brink of Kilauea, on a tract of fifty acres overlooking the spectacular volcano; the camp is at an elevation of over four thousand feet above sea level.

The periods of greatest activity on the part of Mauna Loa have been from nine to ten years apart, but, in recent years, much more frequent disturbances have occurred.

The lava flow of 1916 was followed by the spectacular eruption in the fall of 1919, which was witnessed by Mrs. S. F. Allen of Washington, District of Columbia, who was at Honolulu on Oahu Island at the time. She gave the following graphic description to the National Geographic Society and the society sent it to Miss Hawley without solicitation:

THE 1919 ERUPTION

"The first indication of volcanic activity was the presence of a peculiar cauliflower-shaped cloud over the mountain on September 26, 1919; three days later the whole heavens were lit up with an apricot glow when, from a huge vent in the western slope of Mauna Loa, less than halfway to the summit of the mountain, a flood of molten lava was belched forth. Spreading out into a great stream, it came roaring down the mountain slope burning forests and carrying huge trees and immense boulders on its surface. With a speed of from one to twenty miles an hour, according to the country it was passing over, it broadened out until it was nearly a mile in width. After wiping out the government belt road, and destroying a vast amount of property, the red-hot lava tumbled over a hundred-foot precipice and plunged hissing into the ocean, looking for all the world like a fiery Niagara. As the red-hot lava came in contact with the water, great columns of steam and gas were forced hundreds of feet into the air, and huge boulders as big as houses, hurled into space, exploded with thunderous reports into auras of red and green lights. Miles up the mountain the lava stream became blocked, forming a great lake, when suddenly, as if a giant hand had tipped the bowl, the lake overflowed and the lava plunged and boiled over the cliff like a great cataract. In its downward course it followed the general direction of the 1916 flow, but was much more rapid in its progress, as it was only twenty-six hours from the time of the outbreak until the first lava poured into the ocean. In October a number of excursions were made from Honolulu, some two hundred miles away, to witness the spectacle. The



LAKE OF FIRE.

Kilauea on the side of Mauna Loa.

glow from the lava was visible for many miles before reaching the Island and the scene was awe-inspiring, as the river of fire stood out in its full glory, holding the spectator speechless and spellbound. As days passed by, the flow of lava gradually changed, great banks of cooled and blackened lava were piled up on either side and the stream of fire shrunk to a width of about forty feet, moving swiftly for ten consecutive days toward the sea, building up the floor of the ocean with new land, and then the volcanic fires suddenly stopped. This outbreak was followed by others higher up the mountain."

COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES FROM VOLCANOES

Gigantic power plants, larger than any dreamed of now, capable of distributing voltage for thousands of miles in all directions, and obtaining a perpetual force from natural sources, may be established wherever active volcanoes exist, if the project of Dr. T. A. Jaggar, Jr., in charge of the Kilauea observatory, proves successful.

Backed by the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association and several scientific research societies in the United States, Dr. Jaggar plans to bore deep into the Kilauea crater to utilize the tremendous forces now escaping in gases.

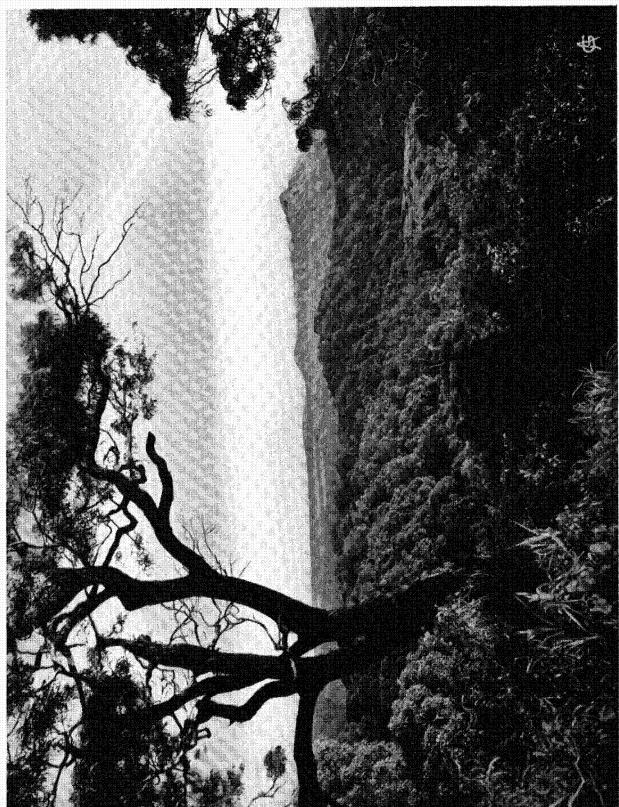
The terrific heat thrown off from these gases will be concentrated to create electricity enough to supply the entire island group.

That he will risk the life of himself and his assistants when the tremendous forces now held in leash by the mountains are released, he regards of little moment. There is no fiercer heat than that created by the combined volcanic nitrogen and hydrogen gases. And when this withering flame is first tapped scientists predict that no man or animal will be able to live within a large radius of its source.

This problem, however, is being worked out by Dr. Jaggar, who expects to have sufficient apparatus ready to immediately control the gases which he hopes to strike at a depth of five hundred feet.

THE NATIVE RACE

The primitive Hawaiians were Polynesians, a race found also in Samoa, New Zealand and other Pacific islands. The language of all these South Sea Islanders is similar, and the local traditions which have been handed down orally from



LUXURIANT VEGETATION COVERING THE LAVA PLAINS,

generation to generation show remarkable agreement. In their strong canoes they traversed the ocean, their most daring navigators often going two thousand miles or more to distant Samoa. Dr. Alexander was of the opinion that the Hawaiians originally came from Samoa. Their navigators, driven by storm, came to these Islands, and beholding their noble mountains and luxuriant vegetation, landed and gained a livelihood from the spontaneous production of their forests, feeding on the hundred species of gayly colored fish in their seas.

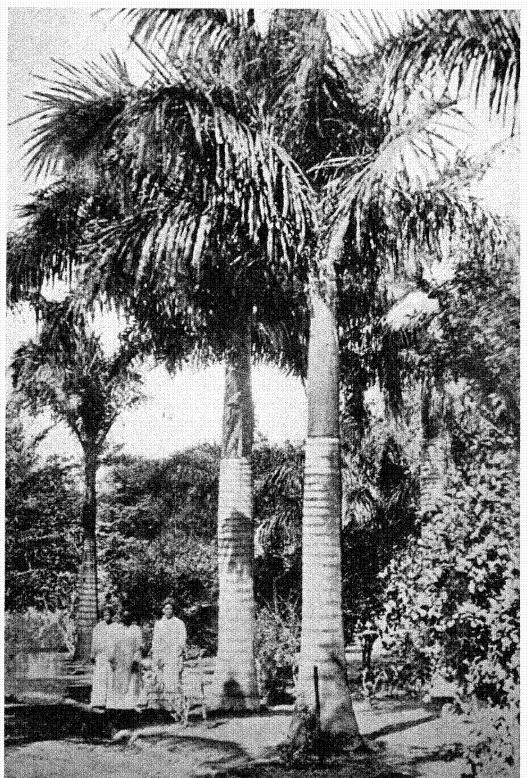
The Hawaiians were never cannibals. They were a fine type of the Polynesian race of brown men and in a normal condition they were amiable and of happy temperament, living indolently on the comforts of the tropics; but their system of idol worship was both cruel and inhumane, and they were fettered by the superstitions of generations of paganism. The local government was a feudal system and their chiefs imposed heavy burdens on the poorest of the race. They worshiped three chief gods, called Kaneloa, Ku and Loa, besides numerous other lesser deities, to whom they ascribed evil passions like their own. Their worship was oppressive and demoralizing.

The "tabu" system was inseparably connected with their worship, as they believed that their gods were propitiated by making certain articles of food, places and times "tabu," that is, forbidden for secular use.

On the occasion of a temple being dedicated, or war declared, or a new canoe launched, or a funeral observed, they offered human sacrifices.

The moral condition of the primitive Hawaiian race was very low, and family life as a unit was almost unknown.

Into this condition came the missionaries of 1820 from New England, and their coming was like the arrival of beings from another world. It is true that white men from over the seas had visited these Islands years before—the English navigators, Cook and Vancouver—but they had come on entirely different missions. However, they had made these Islands known to the outside world, and to a certain extent communication with Hawaii had been established, and trade with China.



ROYAL PALMS, HONOLULU.

THE OCCASION OF THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY INTO THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

HAWAIIAN BOY WINS AN IMMORTAL NAME

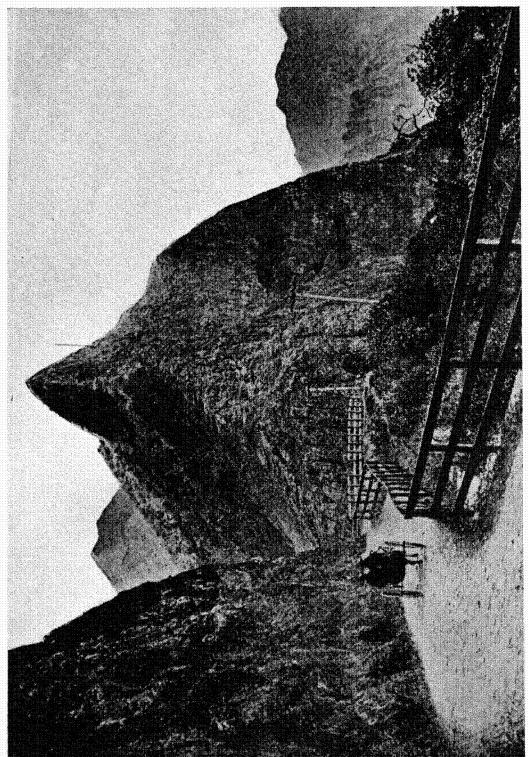
Merchant sailing vessels plying between New York and China a hundred years ago always stopped at the Hawaiian Islands for supplies, and sometimes wintered there. It was quite natural that Hawaiian youth, with the spirit of adventure and desire to know something of the outside world, should take passage on these merchant ships, sometimes in the capacity of seamen, and visit foreign ports. Several boys from the Islands had been brought to New England ports in this manner and desired to remain in the United States and secure an education. Among the number was Henry Obookiah* (pronounced U-be-ki'-ah), born in Hawaii in 1795. His parents had been killed in one of the numerous wars waged by King Kamehameha I, and he and an infant brother were left as the sole survivors of the family. After the death of the younger brother, who was put to death by the enemies of the family, Obookiah, left homeless, was cared for by an uncle, but he was most unhappy and sought for an opportunity to escape from the Islands.

When he was twelve years of age he took passage on a ship that had come into the harbor of the place where he lived, whose commander was Captain Britnall of New Haven, Connecticut. This vessel was en route from New York to China. Obookiah shipped as a cabin boy, in company with a Hawaiian youth named Thomas Hopoo.† Although he knew it not as he sailed away, he was destined never again to look upon his native island home. One of the passengers on this vessel was a Yale College student, Russell Hubbard by name, who was taking a sea voyage for his health. He became interested in the bright Hawaiian youth and instructed him in the rudiments of the English language while on the journey eastward.

The voyage to China being accomplished, Captain Britnall returned to the United States and took Henry Obookiah with him to his home in New Haven, Connecticut. Later on, Obookiah was found quite friendless on the steps of one of the old Yale College buildings, and Rev. Edwin Dwight took him under his care and instructed him and interested other students in the orphan boy from the

* Old spelling Opukahia.

† Old spelling Hopu.



OAHU ISLAND.

The Pali (precipices), six miles from Honolulu, over which Kamehameha I drove his enemies, during his campaign of conquest, are visited by all tourists.

distant Pacific Islands. The most valuable friend of Henry Obookiah, however, was Samuel J. Mills, who was at the time a student at Yale. He brought him to his home in Torringford, Litchfield County, Connecticut, and cared for him as for a brother. Later when Mills went to Andover Seminary for his theological training he took Obookiah with him, and there continued his brotherly attentions and instructions, which were shared by the Andover students.

Obookiah's thirst for knowledge was a passion centered on the thought that he might return to Hawaii as a teacher. Later on, when he became a student at the mission school in Cornwall, he pleaded with Rev. Edwin Dwight and Samuel J. Mills to return with him and preach the gospel of Christ to his people. His touching appeals that someone be sent to Hawaii, and his own beautiful Christian character, became the inspiring cause of the great missionary undertaking to Hawaii in 1819.

Henry Obookiah did not live to accompany the first missionary company to his native land, for his death occurred at Cornwall, Connecticut, on February 17, 1818, and he was buried in the old Cornwall cemetery.

FOREIGN MISSION SCHOOL AT CORNWALL, CONNECTICUT

ORGANIZED 1816

The New England churches had organized in 1810 a society to send the gospel to heathen countries, officially known as "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions." They had undertaken a mission to India in 1813, and in 1816 the society entered upon a new enterprise, growing out of the presence in New England of intelligent boys from pagan countries, and decided to open a school for the education of these youth. The American Board founded the first school in the world for the training of pagan youth for the evangelization of their own peoples, or, as the constitution of the school declared, "The education in our country of heathen youths, in such manner as, with subsequent professional instruction, will qualify them to become missionaries, physicians, schoolmasters, or interpreters, and to communicate to heathen nations such knowledge in agriculture and the arts as may prove the means of promoting Christianity and civilization." Cornwall was then, as now, a hill town about thirty miles north of Brookfield in Litchfield County. A farm of nearly one hundred acres of land and two dwelling

houses were purchased in that village by the agents of the Board, and the citizens of Cornwall gave an academy building valued at twelve hundred dollars.

Rev. Herman Daggett became the first principal of the school and Rev. Amos Bassett succeeded him. The work was favorably received by President Timothy Dwight of Yale College and Governor Treadwell, both of whom interested themselves in the undertaking. The interest extended to other countries; Baron de Campagne of Switzerland contributed \$876 toward its support. The mission school opened in 1816 with twelve boys (seven from Hawaii), representing several nationalities, and during the ten years this school was in operation fifty or more heathen youth were educated there. The first Hawaiian students were Henry Obookiah, Thomas Hopoo,* John Honoree, William Tennooe and George Tamoree. Henry Obookiah had been in the United States about seven years when he entered the Cornwall School and was probably eighteen years of age.

The mission school became the inspiring cause of not a few persons' offering themselves as pioneers in mission work among foreign nations, Rev. Hiram Bingham and Mr. Samuel Ruggles being of the number who were influenced by this school to take up work in Hawaii.

After much deliberation, therefore, the American Board decided to select a company of ministers and laymen willing to undertake the great adventure to the far-distant Pacific Islands, there to become pioneers of a better civilization and a purer religion founded on the principles of Christianity. Such an undertaking in 1819, one hundred years ago, was an event to be entered into with due consideration, for they could not foresee the outcome.

THE FIRST MISSIONARY COMPANY

SAILING FROM BOSTON OCTOBER 23, 1819, ARRIVED AT THE ISLANDS APRIL 4, 1820.
AN EIGHTEEN-THOUSAND-MILE JOURNEY

This company numbered twenty-two persons, namely, Rev. Hiram Bingham and wife, Rev. Asa Thurston and wife, Rev. Samuel Whitney and wife, Mr. Samuel Ruggles and wife, Dr. Thomas Holman and wife, Mr. Elisha Loomis and wife, Mr. Daniel Chamberlain, wife and five children, and three Hawaiian students from Cornwall, Thomas Hopoo, William Tennooe and John Honoree.

* Old spelling Hopu—Honuri—Tenu—Tamori.

A farewell service was held for the outgoing missionaries at Park Street Church, Boston, Massachusetts, on October 18, 1819, and the missionary band was there organized into a church and went forth as such.

They embarked October 23, 1819, on a small sailing vessel, the *Thaddeus*, commanded by Captain Blanchard and First Mate James Hunnewell, and left Boston Harbor on a journey of more than eighteen thousand miles, as the route taken by small sailing vessels at this period was more circuitous than that taken by steamships later on.

The *Thaddeus* was a brig which possessed almost no conveniences, and they were on this vessel over five months, for they sailed by the way of Cape Horn and did not reach the Pacific Ocean until early in February, suffering greatly from cold and exposure when off the Straits of Magellan. They passed the Island of Tahiti later in the month and on March 30 approached the Hawaiian Islands and came in sight of the snow-capped summit of Mauna Loa. On April 4, 1820, they anchored at Kailua, the "king's village," on the west side of the largest island of the group, the Island of Hawaii. (Their passage on the *Thaddeus* had cost the American Board \$2,500. The brig was later sold to the king of the Islands for \$40,000.) The Hawaiian students from the Cornwall School who accompanied the missionaries acted as interpreters when the interview with the king and his chiefs took place.

The great Hawaiian ruler, Kamehameha I, had died the previous year and idolatry had been abandoned to a great extent, together with other heathen practices and rites. The coming of the Christian missionaries was therefore at a time when Providence seemed to have prepared the way for His messengers, the New England pioneer missionaries.

RECEPTION OF THE EARLY MISSIONARIES BY THE KING

The party left the friendly shelter of the *Thaddeus*, which had been their abiding place for over five months, and on April 12, 1820, landed at Kailua, on Hawaii Island.

Kamehameha II, who had succeeded his father, with his favorite wife, Kamamalu (Ka-ma-ma'-lu) received them in the Audience Hall, which was a large, barnlike, thatched building, without floor, the earth being covered with fine mats; the openings in the sides of the structure which served as windows were covered by

Venetian shutters and the rafters and pillars of the building were fastened together by cords made of cocoanut husk. The hall was, however, furnished with mahogany tables, chairs and mirrors brought from China, and two life-sized portraits of the king. The interview with the king and queen was friendly and the missionaries received permission to remain on the Islands "for one year," and were given the native thatched huts to live in, which were provided with one single low room to serve as parlor, bedroom and study, cooking being done in the open air. These early homes were afterward enlarged, but for fourteen years at least a majority of the missionary families lived in thatched houses, and salt beef, pork and hard bread formed the staple diet. Milk could not be had, as the largest domestic animal on the Islands was the pig.

The ladies of the missionary company were well educated, and soon commenced to show the Hawaiian women how to make garments and to care for their children; much patient labor was required. Dr. Hiram Bingham records: "Just look into the straw palace of a Hawaiian queen, during the first and second year of our sojourn among them, and see a missionary's wife waiting an hour to get her to turn from her cards to try on a new dress for which she has asked. Then, on trial, hear her remark, 'Too tight; off with it; do it over'; then see her resume her cards, leaving the lady tired, but patient, to try again, and when successful to be called on again and again for more. . . . Look again as another year passes; you may see the same queen at her writing desk, her maids around her, under the superintendence of the same teacher, learning to use the needle and make dresses."

THE MISSIONARIES MAKE AN ALPHABET

The first work before the New England missionaries was to acquire the Hawaiian language; the second step was to reduce the language to an alphabet, for the Hawaiian people had no written language, no books. Their condition was the most primitive possible.

The Hawaiian alphabet as made by the missionary teachers consisted of twelve letters, five vowels and seven consonants; each letter had but one sound, and each syllable ended in a vowel. These twelve letters expressed every sound in the native language.

In two year's time, that is, in 1822, elementary reading books, and an arithmetic and grammar were printed in the Hawaiian tongue, and Kamehameha II and the chiefs of the five islands required all their subjects to go to school to the missionary

teachers, with the result that in a few years thousands, both old and young, could read and write. Chiefs and people were wonderfully fascinated with the idea that they could convey thoughts by writing.

The entire Bible was translated into the Hawaiian tongue, which task was accomplished in 1839. The translators of the New Testament were Messrs. Bingham, Thurston, Richards, Bishop and Andrews. Translators of the Old Testament were Messrs. Bingham, Thurston, Richards, Bishop, Clark, Green, Dibble and Andrews.

Within fifteen years, or less, schools and churches were erected on all of the five Islands, and this was but the beginning of a new existence for these wonderful Islands in the Pacific Ocean.

THE FIRST MISSIONARY STATIONS

The four stations occupied by the first company of missionaries in 1820 were:

KAILUA, on the Island Hawaii, to which station Rev. and Mrs. Thurston and Dr. Holman and wife were assigned. This was the "king's village" at this period. The gospel was first proclaimed here, as we have already stated. In 1826 a large church was erected at Kailua, one hundred and eighty feet by seventy-eight feet, accommodating four thousand people, and more than that number were present when it was dedicated.

HONOLULU, on the Island Oahu, about two hundred miles distant from the Island Hawaii, and later the seat of the Hawaiian Government. To this station Rev. Hiram Bingham and wife were assigned.

WAIMEA, on the Island Kauai, the most northern island of the group and the oldest. Rev. Samuel Whitney and wife occupied this station, and Mr. Whitney preached there twenty-five years. Mr. Samuel Ruggles and wife were located on this island at the first.

HILO, on the east shore of Hawaii Island, became a mission in 1824. Also Puna, embracing eighty miles of seacoast. Mr. Samuel Ruggles of Brookfield and Rev. Mr. Goodrich were the pioneers here, and later Rev. Titus Coan, a native of Connecticut.

Fifteen years later the stations occupied by resident missionaries were as follows:

On the Island Hawaii: Kailua, Kaawaloa, Waimea and Hilo.

On the Island Maui: Lahaina, Lahainaluna, Wailuku and Haiku.

On the Island Molokai: Kaluaaha.
On the Island Oahu: Honolulu, Ewa, Waialua and Kaneohe.
On the Island Kauai: Waimea, Koloa and Kauai.
At these sixteen stations there were twenty-four ordained missionaries and forty-two assistant missionaries in 1835.

PREACHING TOURS AROUND THE ISLANDS

The methods employed by the pioneer missionaries were unique. In company with the chiefs of the several Islands they instituted "preaching tours," which embraced journeys of many miles on foot around all the principal Islands. In this way they reached the native Hawaiians in their villages and presented the gospel of Christ to them, and gave instruction to young and old.

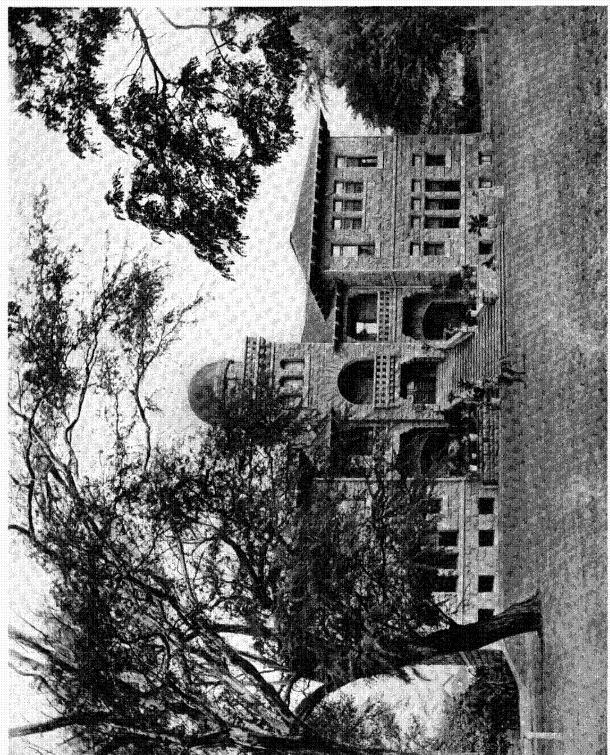
A "preaching tour" of three hundred miles around the Island Hawaii was undertaken in 1825. Starting from Kailua, where the first church was organized, they proceeded northerly, visiting all the native hamlets.

A similar tour of one hundred miles was made by Rev. Hiram Bingham around the Island Oahu in 1826, in company with the noble regent queen, Kaahumanu, who had great influence with the people of her native island. As they journeyed onward they were joined by a numerous company who had previously been influenced by Mr. Bingham's preaching, and who desired to follow him, so that the "preaching tour" became a traveling school with daily instruction in the Bible and other books. Subsequent tours were made over all the Islands, many times repeated. The queen directed the people to erect places of worship and to build schoolhouses, which were constructed according to the native style, thatched grass over a stout framework of cocoanut fiber. The attitude of the queen and chiefs and the authority which they exercised over their subjects were of vital importance in the spread of the Christian religion among the native Hawaiians, and probably has no parallel in the history of missions.

CHURCHES

The first places of worship were in the open air under the immense hau trees and the congregations were very large, often numbering thousands.

The first church buildings erected were the native grass structures, which frequently accommodated from two to four thousand persons. Later on, stone church edifices were constructed on all the Islands at large cost of labor. Some of these



PUNAHOU COLLEGE, OAHU ISLAND.

churches were built from the stones taken from the old heathen temples and others were constructed from coral. In the years 1836 to 1839 occurred what is known in Hawaii as the "great religious awakening"; during this period the Hawaiian people changed from a heathen to a Christian nation. The number of persons attending religious worship in some of the churches was as large as six thousand at a service. About twenty thousand persons were received into the churches at this time. During the previous years the annual number of additions was about one thousand. At this period the congregations were often immense, at Ewa numbering four thousand, at Honolulu two congregations of twenty-five hundred each, and at Lahania two thousand. Hilo had a congregation of five thousand, and in 1841 Rev. Titus Coan stated that his church numbered over seven thousand persons.

The descendants of the early missionaries have built churches for the English-speaking people, including foreigners who have come to the Islands in great numbers. The Central Union Church of Honolulu, a union of the Bethel and Fort Street churches, is the largest. It is finely organized, and dedicated a house of worship in 1893 at a cost of \$125,000, free of debt. Dr. Doremus Scudder, D.D., was long the pastor.

The Great Stone Church of Honolulu was dedicated in 1842 at a cost of \$30,000 dollars. It is one hundred and thirty-seven feet by seventy-two feet.

St. Andrew's Cathedral of Honolulu, an Episcopal church, is a splendid structure, with large equipment.

SCHOOLS

During the first twelve years the schools were under the patronage of the several chiefs of the different Islands, who sent the teachers into the districts which they controlled. The chiefs furnished the schoolhouses, of which there were nine hundred at the close of the first decade, and the learners numbered more than fifty thousand. These were all free schools, and in addition the Government supported a High School at Lahainaluna on the Island Maui for the special purpose of educating teachers, Rev. Lorrin Andrews being principal. The course of study covered four years. This school was opened in 1831 by Mr. Andrews and transferred to the Government in 1857.

At Hilo on the Island Hawaii two boarding schools were opened, one for boys, conducted by the Rev. D. B. Lyman, and one for girls, conducted by Mrs. Coan. On the north side of Oahu Island a "manual labor school" was established at

Waialua, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Locke. Another school under the patronage of the Johnsons was opened at Waioli on Kauai Island. "The Royal School for Young Chiefs," opened in 1839, was in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Starr Cooke, natives of Danbury, Connecticut. At least five of the sovereigns were educated here. The Kawaiahao Seminary at Honolulu was conducted by Lydia and Elizabeth Bingham, daughters of Rev. Hiram Bingham. Miss Ogden, also, opened a seminary at Honolulu, and other private schools were opened at Hilo, Waimea and Koloa. In 1837 it was estimated that not less than fourteen thousand were receiving this higher instruction.

The "Kamehameha Schools" for native Hawaiians were endowed by Mrs. C. R. Bishop by an investment worth \$500,000. Mrs. Bishop was a granddaughter of Kamehameha I; she married Mr. C. R. Bishop, the first banker in Honolulu; she inherited from the chiefs large tracts of land and became a person of large wealth. Mrs. Bishop founded and endowed schools for boys and girls.

"Punahoa School," Honolulu, was organized in 1841. It was founded for the children of missionaries that they might secure educational advantages without returning to the United States. Rev. Daniel Dole was principal; the land was given by Mr. Hiram Bingham. Many of the prominent citizens of the Islands were educated at this institution, now known as Punahoa College.

Punahoa College, the Mid-Pacific Institute, and the University of Hawaii are today the three leading educational centers of the Hawaiian Islands.

The College of Agriculture is located at Honolulu.

Dr. Armstrong was for thirteen years president of the Board of Education at the Islands. He died in 1860. His son, General Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, Virginia, was born at the Islands.

SEVERAL ROYAL HELPERS

THE REGENT QUEEN, KAAHUMANU, was the wife of Kamehameha I. She is said to have had no superior in mental power. After the death of Kamehameha II she became the regent queen, and in fact was associated with that monarch during his brief reign.

After her conversion to Christianity she devoted her life to aiding the missionary preachers and teachers in their great work until her death June 5, 1832, in the

fifty-eighth year of her age. Rev. Hiram Bingham was her spiritual teacher and to him and his wife she was a devoted friend.

In 1825 she came to Hilo on the Island of Hawaii and, sending for Mr. Samuel Ruggles, who was located there, and who had experienced her imperious deportment before her conversion, she expressed to him her desire to aid in the work of evangelizing the people and establishing schools on the Islands. In 1826 Queen Kaahumanu made a tour of one hundred miles through her native Island Oahu, accompanied by Rev. Hiram Bingham and a company of helpers, addressing large audiences and urging the people to accept the religion of Jesus. Rev. Mr. Bishop accompanied them on one of these tours, when the inhabitants of the districts of Kohala and Hamakua assembled to meet the Regent, the chiefs and missionaries, and an audience of ten thousand persons gathered in the open air for worship, the largest ever assembled for worship on the Islands.

In 1832 illness caused the queen to retire to her home in the valley of Inanoa among the mountains, about three miles from the spot where Oahu College was later built. In her last hours the queen gave abundant evidence of her intelligent acceptance of the Christian faith, Rev. and Mrs. Bingham at her request remaining with her to the end.

The royal KAPIOLONI was a descendant of Hawaiian kings and resided at Kaawaloa on the Island of Hawaii. Her possessions were on the north shore of Kealakekua Bay and rose into the wooded lands of Mauna Loa. Kaawaloa was sixteen miles south of Kailua (where the missionaries landed in April, 1820). The village was situated on a bed of lava forming a plain over a mile in length. A precipice which was once a cataract of molten lava rose to the north of the village, and the beautiful waters of Kealakekua Bay could be seen to the south.

Kapioloni often visited the missionaries in her canoe, and in 1824 erected a house of worship at Kaawaloa. Mr. Thurston preached to a large audience when this church was dedicated. She was the loyal friend and helper of Rev. Mr. Bingham, Rev. Mr. Ely and Mr. Samuel Ruggles, for whom she erected a stone house in the beautiful region two miles back from the shore of Kealakekua Bay when Mr. Ruggles was in failing health. In 1825 she visited the crater Kilauea, while on her way to the new mission at Hilo, going one hundred miles on foot with her followers over the rough bed of lava, and there on the very brink of the molten lake of fire proclaimed: "Jehovah is my king. He kindled these fires. I fear not Pele." She was determined to break the spell of the belief in Pele, the goddess

of the volcano, for a superstition that these volcanic fires were controlled by this goddess had long obsessed the native Hawaiians.

Rev. C. Forbes, a later missionary preacher at the Islands, said of her, "Kapiolani was the most Christian, the most thoroughly read in the Bible, of all the chiefs this nation ever had." She died in 1841.

THE NATIVE HAWAIIAN RULERS

KAMEHAMEHA I, the "Warrior King," was originally the chief of the district of Kona on the Island of Hawaii. He was born about 1753 and is said to have been a man of most unusual physical and mental equipment, possessed of great personal magnetism and a judge of human nature; although a man of boundless ambition he was patient, having his strong will under the control of a powerful intellect.

He associated with him men of influence and commenced a campaign of conquest, first subduing the chiefs of the various districts of his own native Island Hawaii, then defeating the king of the Island of Maui. The Island of Oahu was next subdued and her army swept over the Nuuanu Valley pali, or precipices (which are about six miles from Honolulu). The king of the Island of Kauai quietly submitted, and the "Warrior King" established one government over the Islands in 1810, known as the "Hawaiian Kamehameha Dynasty," over which he was king until his death in 1819, a few months previous to the arrival of the New England missionaries. The statue of this great king stands before the courthouse in Honolulu, and on June 11, 1919, the centenary of his death was observed by all the patriotic societies of Honolulu.

KAMEHAMEHA II, his son, called Liholiho, succeeded him and reigned five years, and with his favorite wife, Kamamalu, received the New England missionaries on their arrival in April, 1820, at Kailua, the "king's village," which contained about three thousand inhabitants.

The king and queen visited England in 1823 and died there in 1825. The introduction of Christianity was the outstanding event in their reign.

KLAHUMANU, the regent queen, occupied the throne from 1823 to 1832.

KAMEHAMEHA III, brother of former king, Liholiho, succeeded to the throne. He was called the "good king." His reign was characterized as the "age of progress." He gave Hawaii her Magna Charta; schools were erected and temperance

was promulgated. The king died in 1854. Hawaii's existence as a constitutional state dates from 1840.

KAMEHAMEHA IV and his queen Emma, granddaughter of John Young, then occupied the throne. The Anglican Church was introduced during their reign. He died in 1863, aged twenty-nine years. During his reign the Queen's Hospital was built, largely through his efforts. Dean Arthur P. Stanley of Westminster Abbey, London, England, recorded in his book, "Memorials of Westminster Abbey": "Of all the foreign kings and queens whom I have ever shown over the Abbey, Queen Emma of Hawaii took by far the most intelligent interest in it, and knew most about all the details. She quite delighted me by her vivid interest in every tomb and detail of the structure."

KAMEHAMEHA V was the brother of Kamehameha IV and with his death in 1872, at the age of forty-nine years, the Kamehameha line ended.

LUNALILO, the highest chief in rank, was then appointed his successor and reigned one year. He died in 1874. With his own personal fortune of a quarter of a million dollars he founded a "Home for Aged Hawaiians."

DAVID KALAKAUA succeeded in 1874 and died in 1891. His occupancy of the throne was not greatly to the satisfaction of the Hawaiian people or to the missionaries.

QUEEN LILIUOKALANI, sister of King Kalakaua, was the last of the rulers of the Hawaiian Islands; she reigned two years. She was born in 1836 and was a descendant of a long line of native chiefs. She was a woman of intellect, as shown in her grasp of international relationship. She was also a writer of Hawaiian songs, and author of "Hawaii's Story." She died in her seventy-ninth year. Her beautiful gardens in the heart of Honolulu are yearly used for the musical festivals and are the property of the Pan-Pacific Union.

The Hawaiian Islands were formally annexed to the United States in 1898, and constituted the Territory of Hawaii in 1900.

THE JUBILEE

In 1870, after fifty years of missionary activity in the Hawaiian Islands, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions withdrew from the Islands. The great undertaking commenced by the Board in April, 1820, had resulted in the evangelization of the Hawaiian race, and the future work was to be carried on by the native churches and their societies, in coöperation with the

American missionaries who remained permanently at the Islands, and their descendants born there.

The Jubilee was the occasion of great gatherings of people at the church services. There were present the alumni of Oahu College and Lahainaluna Seminary, children from the public schools, King Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma, representatives from foreign powers, both branches of the Hawaiian Legislature, the native soldiers, and Dr. N. G. Clark, foreign secretary of the American Board.

A reunion at the residence of Mr. Whitney (editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*) of the American missionaries and their descendants residing at the Islands numbered two hundred or more. Mrs. Thurston and Mrs. Whitney, the surviving members of the *first missionary company* that sailed in 1819 on the *Thaddeus*, gave reminiscences in the Great Stone Church, and Rev. Kuaea, the distinguished native pastor, preached the jubilee sermon there in the Hawaiian tongue. Mrs. Holman, who was in reality the last survivor of the first missionary company to Hawaii, was at this time residing in New Milford, Connecticut, and Mr. Samuel Ruggles was living with his son in Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin; he died the following year, 1871.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL HAWAII

The missionary pioneers brought not alone the gospel of Christ to Hawaii, but the activities of civilized nations, for they immediately undertook to develop the natural resources of the Islands, both for their own pressing needs and those of the native race they had come to uplift.

Rugged mountains and gorges occupied the interior of the Islands, but there were numerous valleys of great fertility and long strips of land by the shores offering every possibility in the way of cultivation.

The Hawaiian kings were regarded as the owners of all lands, but Kamehameha III voluntarily relinquished a large part of his possessions, assigning one-third of the land to the Government and one-third to the common people, giving them title to the lands on which they and their forefathers lived. This became an incentive to the native people to cultivate the soil.

From an early date the Hawaiian chiefs had carried on trade with China.

The sandalwood trade flourished until 1826. The fragrant wood was brought from the mountains at great cost of labor, and sent to China for use in her temples. This brought much wealth to the chiefs. This industry was followed

by the whale-oil trade, and whale-oil ships came to the Islands for supplies and wintered there until about 1860. The great commercial wealth of the Islands today comes from her vast sugar-cane plantations, which are the largest in the world, her tropical fruits, especially the pineapple, and her rice and coffee fields.

From a commercial standpoint "Sugar is King." The income from this alone is said to be from sixty million dollars a year upward.

Some of the largest plantations are:

"Ewa Sugar Plantation," near Honolulu.

"Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company," on Maui Island.

"The Lahaina Plantation."

"Hawaiian Sugar Company," on Kauai Island.

"Koloa Sugar Company."

"Pioneer Plantation."

"Kekaha Plantation," on Kauai Island.

"Waiahia Company's Plantation."

"Lehue Plantation."

It takes some ten months to grow the sugar cane, which keeps ratooning for ten years or more.

"The Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association" leads the world in the excellence of its pineapples.

In Honolulu are located the American Factors' Company, sugar factors and merchants, where the affairs of many plantations are attended to, and C. Brewer & Company, sugar factors and agents.

POPULATION OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Captain Cook, who discovered the Islands about 1778, estimated the native population at 400,000, which is thought to have been an overestimate. In 1832 it was said to be about 130,000. The steady decline in the native stock has been attributed to the great loss of life during the wars of Kamehameha I, to diseases which carried off tens of thousands and to other causes which cannot be given here. Today the Islands have a cosmopolitan population and nearly one-half are Japanese. The Chinese, Portuguese and Koreans are numerous, and in the annual pageants are represented nearly all the Pacific countries. The English language is universally spoken and is taught in the public and high schools.

The population of the Hawaiian Islands in 1910 was 191,909, as follows:

Hawaiian	26,041
Part Hawaiian	12,506
Caucasian	44,048
Chinese	21,674
Japanese	79,675
Korean	4,533
Filipino	2,361
Negro	695
All other	376
Total native	98,157 being 51.1 per cent
Total foreign-born	93,752 being 48.9 per cent

(Figures taken from the thirteenth census of the United States, 1910, Vol. 3, Population, p. 1176.)

Estimated population June 1, 1918, 223,099. (United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Statistical abstract of the United States, 1918, p. 38.)

SOCIETIES IN HAWAII

“The Pan-Pacific Union” is an organization representing the governments of Pacific lands working for the advancement of Pacific states and communities, and for a greater coöperation between the people of all races in Pacific lands. As the Hawaiian Islands are the center and meeting place of the Pacific races, she has invited, from time to time, through the Pan-Pacific Union, the leaders in these lands to meet in Hawaii to discuss scientific, educational, commercial and financial questions for the mutual benefit of Pacific countries. The Pan-Pacific exhibition building is in Honolulu.

Other societies are:

“The Sons and Daughters of Warriors of Hawaii.”

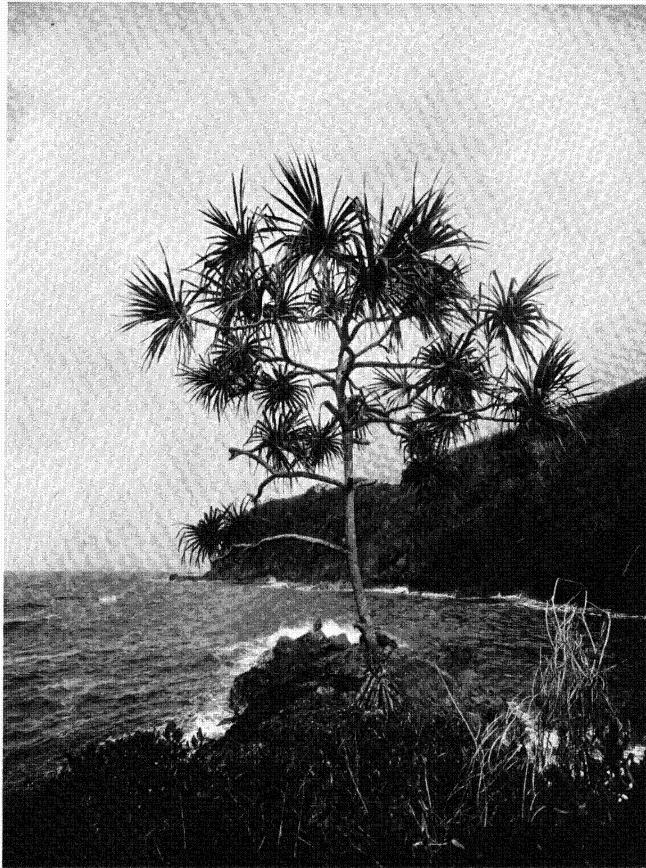
“The University Club.”

“The British Club.”

“The Y. M. C. A.”

“The Daughters of Hawaii.”

“The Club at Waikiki Beach,” of twelve hundred members devoted to the native sport, “surfboard riding.”



A MARINE VIEW.

"The Outrigger Canoe Club" at Waikiki, Honolulu.

"The Art Club of Hawaii."

"The Hawaiian Mission Children's Society," founded in 1852, the object being to preserve the bond of union between the children of the missionaries.

"The Hawaiian Evangelical Association," the successor of the Mission, in 1854.

SOME HAWAIIAN PUBLICATIONS

The first newspaper edited at the Islands was *The Friend*, established about 1831 by the missionaries. It is the oldest newspaper west of the Rockies.

Honolulu's morning paper is the *Hawaiian Commercial Advertiser*. Honolulu also has the *Bulletin* and the *Hawaiian Star*.

The *Hilo Tribune* and the *Daily Post Herald* are published in Hilo on Hawaii.

The Pan-Pacific Union publishes a magazine.

At Wailuku on Maui is published the *Wailuku Times*.

At Kohala on Hawaii is published the *Midget*.

HAWAII IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917

During the recent World War the Hawaiian Islands contributed largely of men and means. When the National Guard was called out in Hawaii, men of every Pacific race went to the training camp at Schofield Barracks on the Oahu Railroad. Hawaii went over the top in subscriptions to all the war loans. The Red Cross had an immense membership, the leaders being Major A. L. Castle, Miss Beatrice Castle and ex-Gov. George R. Carter. Major Castle was sent to Siberia to organize the Red Cross there. The Boy Scouts for more than two years were busy selling War Stamps and finishing up Liberty Bond drives and acted as a guard of honor on many occasions. The central Y. M. C. A. of Honolulu had five hundred men in khaki, and every business firm in Hawaii had its service flag. There were companies of marines stationed in Honolulu; others passed on their way to Siberia. One of the thrilling war days was the passing of native Fijians through the city. In the National Guard and in the army were thousands of Filipinos. The Hawaiian women were most patriotic, and the Chinese women were eager to participate in the Liberty and Victory parades. The University Club of Honolulu turned over its rooms to the Red Cross; the "throne room" in the old palace was also used by them. The Girl Scouts of Honolulu were organized during the war period and commenced their patriotic service.

It seems quite probable that the United States Government will, at no distant day, establish a large naval station on the Hawaiian Islands.

In April, 1920, Hawaii celebrated the Centennial Anniversary of the landing of the first missionary company from New England by a series of spectacles illustrative of the old and new Hawaii, expressed scenically through pageant, tableaux and float representations.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FIRST MISSIONARY COMPANY AND THEIR IMMEDIATE DESCENDANTS

REV. HIRAM BINGHAM

Rev. Mr. Bingham was born October 30, 1789, Bennington, Vermont; graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, 1816, and Andover Theological Seminary, 1819; ordained September 29, 1819, at Goshen, Connecticut; married Sybil Moseley of Westfield, Massachusetts, October 11, 1819. While a student at Andover he visited the mission school at Cornwall, and was so impressed by the claims of the heathen nations that he offered himself to the work and sailed with the first company for Hawaii. He and his wife landed on April 19, 1820, at Honolulu and he was identified with the evangelization of the Hawaiian Islands as was almost no other member of the famous 1819 company. In 1845 Mr. Bingham and wife returned to the United States and spent some weeks in Brookfield with Mr. Samuel Ruggles, his former co-worker at the Islands. Miss Lucy Bingham, his daughter, had previously come to the United States in company with Mr. Samuel Ruggles and family. Mrs. Bingham was born in 1792; died 1848 at Easthampton, Massachusetts. Mr. Bingham died November 11, 1869, at New Haven, Connecticut, and is buried there. Mr. Bingham was one of the founders of Oahu College. The seven children of Hiram and Sybil Bingham were:

1. Sophia Moseley Bingham.
2. Levi Parsons Bingham.
3. Jeremiah Everts Bingham.
4. Lucy Whiting Bingham, who married Mr. Reynolds; her son, C. B. Reynolds, resided in New York City in 1909.
5. Elizabeth K. Bingham, student at Mount Holyoke in 1851; was a teacher, and died at Honolulu in 1899.

6. Rev. Hiram Bingham, 2d, D.D., was born in Honolulu August 16, 1831; died at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, October 25, 1908. He was graduated from Yale College in 1853; from Andover Seminary in 1856. Married Minerva C. Brewster of Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1856. She died in 1904. They sailed on the first *Morning Star* for the Gilbert Islands December 2, 1856. These Islands are about 2,500 miles southwest of Hawaii. The work of Dr. Bingham for these Islands was almost without a parallel. He made a language, collecting his own vocabulary and constructing his own grammar. He translated the entire Scriptures into the Gilbertese vernacular and revised the same, completing the work in 1893. He also compiled a dictionary, on which he spent ten years. After remaining seventeen years on the Gilbert Islands, he removed to Honolulu for his health and there continued his work. He was also the Hawaiian Government Protector of the South Sea immigrants. In 1909 the class of 1853, Yale College, dedicated a tablet in Memorial Hall to Dr. Bingham and Dr. Charles Harding (the latter a missionary to India). In the presentation address Hon. Andrew D. White said: "We wish to leave with our Alma Mater the names which she must not willingly let die, who have given to the world something better than material success, in making savage races into twentieth-century men of labor and business. They have set up noble ideals. Their names therefore we deliver to our Alma Mater for the inspiration of successive generations of students in Yale University during all the coming centuries." The son of Hiram and Minerva Brewster Bingham is
(1) Professor Hiram Bingham, 3d, of New Haven, Connecticut, who was born in Honolulu, and married a daughter of Alfred Mitchell of New London, Connecticut. Professor Bingham is a Yale graduate and has been connected with the faculties of Harvard, Princeton and Yale. He has several times headed scientific expeditions sent out by the National Geographic Society and Yale University to Peru, South America. Among his discoveries was the lost city of the Incas, Machu Picchu, built by the Incas probably two thousand years ago, which was uncovered by the expedition of which Professor Bingham was the director in 1912. Professor Bingham was elected lieutenant governor of Connecticut in 1922.

7. Lydia Bingham was the youngest child of the first Rev. Hiram and Sybil Moseley Bingham. She was born in Honolulu December 25, 1834, and died August 31, 1915, in Honolulu. She was educated in the United States and was at one time principal of Ohio Female College, Cincinnati; returned to Hawaii in 1867 and was principal of Kawaiahao Seminary six years. She married, in 1873, Rev. Titus Coan, D.D., being his second wife. They resided at Hilo, where he had labored more than forty years and where he died in 1882. She was the last of the family of Rev. Hiram Bingham the first, and in 1908 wrote Miss Hawley these touching words: "The others are all on the other side, a part of the angelic and saintly hosts about the throne of the King, whom they have seen in His beauty, and I long to join them." Lydia Bingham came to the United States with the family of Mr. Samuel Ruggles, and spent some time in Brookfield attending school there.

REV. ASA THURSTON

Mr. Thurston was born October 12, 1787, Fitchburg, Massachusetts; graduated from Yale College, 1816; Andover Seminary, 1819; ordained September 29, 1819, Goshen, Connecticut, with his classmate, Rev. Hiram Bingham; married on October 12, 1819, Lucy Goodale of Marlboro, Massachusetts. She was born October 29, 1795. They embarked for the Hawaiian Islands on the brig *Thaddeus* October 23, 1819. They were stationed at Kailua and Honolulu and returned to Kailua, where he preached forty years. He died at Honolulu in 1868, aged eighty years. Mrs. Thurston died in 1876 after fifty-six years of service as a missionary. Mr. Thurston was a man of great physical and mental strength and gave forty-eight years to the work of the ministry at the Islands. He prepared the Hawaiian Deuteronomy and the whole of Samuel and Second Kings. His knowledge of the language and character of the Hawaiian people was unsurpassed. Mr. and Mrs. Thurston returned to the United States twice on a visit, doubled Cape Horn five times and traveled more than ninety thousand miles by sea. The children of Rev. and Mrs. Thurston were:

1. Persis G. Thurston, born in 1821, and married Rev. T. E. Taylor. Their children were:
 - (1) Lucy Taylor-Winne.

- (2) Mary Taylor-Kluegel.
 - (3) George B. Taylor.
 - (4) Henry T. Taylor.
 - (5) James T. Taylor.
 - (6) Edward S. Taylor.
2. Lucy G. Thurston, born in 1823 and died in 1841.
 3. Asa G. Thurston, born in 1827, and married Sarah Andrews. Their children were:
 - (1) Robert T. Thurston, born 1854, died 1874.
 - (2) Helen G. Thurston, born 1860, married C. H. Alexander. Their children were:
 - i. Charles F. Alexander.
 - ii. Helen A. Alexander.
 - (3) Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, born in 1858, is a lawyer in Honolulu. He has been identified with every movement for the advancement of the Islands and was active in carrying out the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. His children were:
 - i. Robert S. Thurston.
 - ii. Margaret C. Thurston.
 - iii. Lorrin P. Thurston.
4. Mary H. Thurston, born in 1831, married first, E. A. Heydon. Married second, Marcus Benfield. Her children by her first marriage were:
 - (1) Edwin Heydon.
 - (2) Asa Heydon.
 - (3) Mary Heydon.Her children by her second marriage were:
 - (1) Lily Benfield.
 - (2) Eric Benfield.
 - (3) Clara Benfield.
 - (4) Ida Benfield.
 5. Thomas G. Thurston, born in 1836. His children were:
 - (1) Alice Thurston, born in 1867, died in 1884.
 - (2) Lucy V. Thurston, born in 1880, married C. E. McNeely.
 - (3) Asa Thurston, born in 1883.

REV. SAMUEL WHITNEY

Mr. Whitney was born April 28, 1793, Branford, Connecticut; sophomore at Yale University when he married Mercy Partridge of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, on October 14, 1819, and on October 23, 1819, embarked on the brig *Thaddeus* for the Hawaiian Islands. He had a narrow escape from drowning during the voyage. He was stationed at Waimea on the Island Kauai, and in 1825 was ordained at Kailua. Mr. Whitney died in 1845 at Lahaina, where he went hoping to regain health. His son, Henry M. Whitney, was editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*. Mrs. Whitney visited the United States in 1860. She lived at the Islands fifty-two years and died at Waimea on Kauai December 26, 1872. Mrs. Whitney and Mrs. Thurston were present at the Jubilee in 1870 and were the only survivors of the first missionary band living at the Islands at that date. The children of Rev. and Mrs. Whitney were:

1. Maria K. Whitney, born in 1820 at Waimea on Kauai, married Rev. John Fawcett Pogue. Their children were:
 - (1) Samuel W. Pogue, died 1903.
 - (2) Jane K. Pogue, born 1850.
 - (3) Emily E. Pogue, born 1852, died 1910.
 - (4) William F. Pogue, born 1856.
2. Samuel W. Whitney, born 1822 at Waimea. Married first, Miss Kent. Married second, Miss Hitch.
3. Henry M. Whitney, born in 1824 at Waimea, married Catherine March. Their children were:
 - (1) Harvey E. Whitney, born in 1850, died in 1883.
 - (2) Helen B. Whitney, born in 1852, married L. C. Kelley.
 - (3) Henry M. Whitney, born in 1856.
 - (4) James N. Whitney, born in 1858.
 - (5) Emma M. Whitney, born in 1863, married W. W. Goodale.
 - (6) Albert J. Whitney, born in 1865, died in 1869.
 - (7) Fred D. Whitney, born in 1867, died in 1897.
4. Emilie Elizabeth, born in 1827, married Salmon McCall. Their children were:
 - (1) Caroline E. McCall, born in 1855.
 - (2) Henrietta W. McCall, born in 1868, died in 1882.

SAMUEL RUGGLES, PIONEER TEACHER AT HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, AND
MRS. NANCY RUGGLES

Mr. Samuel Ruggles, the missionary, was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, March 9, 1795, the youngest of nine children. His home was the old homestead of his grandfather, Capt. Joseph Ruggles, situated on the hill east of the village of Brookfield. His father's death, when Samuel was but a child, made it necessary that his brother, Isaac W. Ruggles, should care for him during his early life. Samuel Ruggles entered Yale College, but owing to ill health did not complete his course of study. He, however, entered the employ of the American Board as their agent in soliciting funds from the New England churches for the support of the foreign mission work, and for the mission school at Cornwall, Connecticut. When the American Board decided to undertake the carrying of the gospel to the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Ruggles offered himself to the work. He had recently married Miss Nancy Wells of East Windsor, Connecticut, who was born April 18, 1791, and the young couple entered with spirit into the great undertaking. Mr. Ruggles also persuaded his sister, Lucia Ruggles, then a teacher, to join the band. She and her husband, Dr. Holman, sailed with the company October 23, 1819.

Mr. Ruggles was assigned to a station at Waimea on Kauai Island. He later was a pioneer missionary teacher at Hilo on the Island Hawaii in 1821. He was at Kaawaloa in 1828. The royal Kapiolani erected a stone house for Mr. Ruggles two miles above the beautiful Kealakekua Bay when he was in declining health, and erected a church there. Mr. Ruggles was at Waimea on Hawaii in 1831. His labors as teacher and translator were great. He remained at his post fourteen years, and retired from the work in 1834. With him were his wife, four children, all born on the Islands, and a daughter of Dr. Hiram Bingham. They sailed on the ship *Telegraph* and reached Sag Harbor, Long Island, June 19, 1834. Free passage and the kindest treatment were extended to the returning missionaries by the captain of this vessel.

Mr. Ruggles and family resided in his native town, Brookfield, Connecticut, for some years, but later resided with a daughter at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, where he died in September, 1871, being seventy-six years of age. Mrs. Ruggles died there February 26, 1873, aged eighty-two years. Mr. Ruggles united with the Congregational Church in Brookfield, May 19, 1816, from which he was dismissed by letter in September, 1819, at the time of his departure for the Islands.

Samuel Ruggles came of excellent New England ancestry. His great-grandfather, Rev. Benjamin Ruggles, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1676; graduated from Harvard College in 1693; came to Suffield, Connecticut, in 1695 to preach, and was ordained the first minister of that town in 1698, remaining such until his death in 1707. Samuel Ruggles' grandfather was the son of this minister, and one of the first settlers of Brookfield, Connecticut. Born in 1701 at Suffield, Connecticut, he died in 1791 at Brookfield. His name was Capt. Joseph Ruggles. For forty years he was a deacon of the Brookfield Congregational Church, and active in the affairs of the town.

Samuel Ruggles' father was the youngest son of Capt. Joseph Ruggles, and was known as Samuel Ruggles, Senior. He was born in 1751 at Brookfield, Connecticut, and died there in 1795. He served in the Revolutionary War, as did three of his brothers. The missionary's mother was Miss Huldah Waklee, who died in 1807. The children of Mr. Samuel Ruggles, the missionary, were:

1. Sarah Ruggles born at Hawaii; married Mr. Garry Peck of Birmingham on October 4, 1847.
2. Huldah Ruggles, born at Hawaiian Islands; married Mr. Peter Stevens of Monrose, Pennsylvania, on December 31, 1851; later resided at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.
3. Dr. Samuel Ruggles, born at Hawaii; was a druggist in Honolulu in 1854. Moved to East Maui and lived with M. M. Gower. In 1858 Dr. Ruggles went to England with the British Consul as a companion, and resumed his medical studies in Paris and Edinburgh; was appointed a surgeon in United States Army, but soon died in a United States hospital during the Civil War.
4. Cornelius Ruggles; died in Milwaukee.

The members of my grandfather's family were intimately acquainted with the Ruggles family and in 1899 my aunt, Mrs. Amos P. Hawley of Brooklyn, visited the Hawaiian Islands, being the guest of the Atherton, Cooke and Castle families, descendants of early missionaries.

DR. THOMAS HOLMAN AND WIFE, LUCIA RUGGLES HOLMAN

Mrs. Holman was born in Brookfield, Connecticut, on October 12, 1793. She was the sister of Samuel Ruggles, the missionary. She received her education at the common school in her native town and at the Young Ladies' Seminary at

New Haven. Her desire was to become a teacher, and her ambition was realized. She established a school for young ladies at Cooperstown, New York. It was at that place she met Dr. Thomas Holman, who had recently commenced the practice of medicine, and they were married September 26, 1819.

Her brother, Samuel Ruggles, persuaded them to join the missionary company about to start for the Hawaiian Islands. Before sailing they sat for their portraits, which were painted on one canvas by Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, who at that time had a studio in Boston, for Morse was an artist before he was the inventor of the telegraph. Mrs. Holman's letters to her brothers and sisters, written on shipboard during the long journey, are most interesting, as she was a keen observer of all natural phenomena.

Dr. Thomas Holman, born in 1781, was a graduate of the medical school located at Cherry Valley, New York. He was a young man of attractive personality and, as the physician of the first missionary company to Hawaii, became a great favorite with Kamehameha II, who, it is said, would like to have adopted him as his son. Circumstances made it necessary that Dr. Holman and family should return to the United States after a brief time, and free passage was given them to the United States by way of China and the Cape of Good Hope in 1822. Dr. Holman and family, resided until his death in 1826, at Bridgeport, Connecticut.

After the death of Dr. Holman, Mrs. Holman returned to her native town, Brookfield, and became the wife of Esquire Daniel Tomlinson, a man of prominence and at one time state senator. Their home was the house now occupied by Mr. C. E. Vroman of Brookfield Iron Works. Here in 1863 Mr. Tomlinson died at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Lucia Holman Tomlinson afterward removed to New Milford, Connecticut, to reside with her only daughter, Mrs. Hiram Noble. She retained to extreme old age her active mind and faculties, though blind in her last years.

Mrs. Lucia Holman Tomlinson died in New Milford, Connecticut, in 1886, being ninety-three years of age, and was buried on beautiful Laurel Hill, Brookfield. She was the last survivor of the first missionary company to the Hawaiian Islands and the first American woman to sail around the world.

Her sisters were Mrs. Thirza Clinton, Mrs. Huldah Keeler, Mrs. Lodemia Northrup and Mrs. Marcia Williams. The three children of Dr. Thomas Holman were:

ITEMS FROM MRS. HOLMAN'S JOURNAL WHEN ON THE BRIG *Thaddeus* EN ROUTE
FOR HAWAII AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THEIR RECEPTION AT THE ISLANDS

It was written over one hundred years ago. The penmanship is still good, though so fine as to be a little difficult to read. The paper on which it is written is ordinary "sermon paper" and the leaves are sewed together. The cover is native Hawaiian paper or cloth. From it I quote the following.

She wrote under date of January 30, 1820, when near Cape Horn: "To-day [Sunday] there was preaching in the cabin by Mr. Bingham from the text, 'Hitherto the Lord hath helped us.'" On February 1 she recorded the fact that "they were within eight days' sail of the region of perpetual ice, and they suffered much from cold, no fire being allowed in the cabin, as the magazine is under us and there would be danger." February 6 found the vessel off the Straits of Magellan and she described a terrific storm which hourly threatened them with destruction, and added, "I never so much realized the weakness of man and the power of the Almighty."

Later in the month the *Thaddeus* was opposite the Island of Tahiti, and she wrote, "We should like to call and see our brother and sister missionaries here." The reader may remember that later native Tahitian chiefs who had been converted to Christianity came to Hawaii and testified to the great value of Christianity. A mission had been opened at Tahiti (one of the Society Islands) some twenty-three years before. Mr. William Ellis, at this period a successful missionary at Tahiti, assisted the early missionaries at the Hawaiian Islands in forming a written language for the Hawaiians; he also composed many hymns which became of great value, and in numerous ways strengthened the work.

A few weeks later, having come into the warmer waters of the Pacific, this exciting incident is recorded: "The missionary brethren went into the water today for a swim about our vessel and barely escaped the jaws of a *blue shark* which appeared under the bow of the boat. The huge, man-eating fish, which measured ten feet, was killed by the crew, and in its stomach was found a sea porcupine, which was a great curiosity to the sailors on the brig." On March 30 Mrs. Holman records: "We saw the snow-topped mountain Mauna Loa about two o'clock this morning. You may well suppose that after a voyage of one hundred and sixty days we were not a little glad," and she adds, "the joy of the Hawaiian boys who sailed with us was great at sight of native land." She described the Islands as beautiful, resembling a cultivated garden, with huts and plantations of sugar

cane and taro. "On the same day a boat was sent off to the shore to make discoveries and I hope they will return 'bearing an olive branch,'" she wrote. "At four o'clock the boat returned from the shore and this remarkable news was given the missionaries: 'King Kamehameha I has died and the worship of idols is overthrown.'" On Saturday she records that her brother, Samuel Ruggles, and other men went ashore and had an interview with the five queens, wives of the former king. They were kindly received. The head chief, Kalaimoku, sent them presents of cocoanuts, bananas, breadfruit, sweet potatoes and two hogs.

The Sabbath following at eleven o'clock, a double canoe, covered with an awning, reached the vessel *Thaddcus*, bringing a part of the royal family with their attendants, and the head queen, Kamamalu. Mrs. Holman describes the dress of the queen and the attendants, the former having many yards of bright silk wound about her body; the neck, shoulders and arms were bare. The royal company remained until Thursday evening, examining everything on the ship. Mrs. Holman wrote that the Hawaiians eat from eight to ten times in twenty-four hours, their food being brought to them in a calabash, "all eating from one dish." The royal company sometimes dined with the missionaries, in the cabin, but "became very weary sitting on the chairs, as they are accustomed to sit on mats on the floor."

Mrs. Holman wrote on April 3: "I am so weary with the sights and sounds of the natives who swarm about our vessel, that at times I could almost wish myself as far from them as you are."

Mr. Hiram Bingham and Mr. Thurston visited the young king and chiefs in relation to landing and establishing a mission. Mrs. Holman wrote that the king was anxious that the missionaries remain at his village, Kailua; the objection was the scarcity of water and wood. The village was built upon the ruins of a former volcano, and in sight of Mauna Loa, which, she added, "has been burning for forty years." Wherever there is a spot of soil, the tobacco plant is cultivated, she records of this village, and children and adults smoke, one pipe answering sometimes for an entire family, it being handed around.

On Friday the lady missionaries with their husbands visited the king on shore. They were well received, and served as follows: "A large mahogany table with a scarlet traycloth was brought out, a tray containing china dishes was set on the table. A pound of tea, in which sugar cane had been boiled, was brought in two great china bowls; this was ladled out with tea cups by one of the queens, and

handed to us with a silver tablespoon to sup it with. This together with sea bread and poi furnished our refreshments." After this she continued, "We walked out to see the Island, accompanied by a crowd of natives; on our walk we passed upwards of sixty thatched houses, and from each I concluded we received an addition of eight or ten to our train."

The missionary party visited the ruins of the great Temple of the Gods, and near by, the tomb of the recently deceased King Kamehameha I. Of this king, Mrs. Holman wrote: "He was a friend to all white folks who treated him well, but he governed the people with absolute sway; he was, however, beloved, and the more rigid his laws, the more they seemed to respect him." Previous to his death this king expressed his doubts respecting the power of the gods to save life, as he was convinced that he must soon die, notwithstanding that thousands of prayers had been offered that his life might be saved. He expressed a strong desire to become acquainted with the Christian's God, of whom he had heard so much. "Poor soul," added Mrs. Holman, "he had no one to lead him to the true God." The return of the missionaries to their ship, the *Thadducus*, seemed like going home again, she wrote.

The king decided that Dr. and Mrs. Holman and Mr. and Mrs. Thurston should remain at his village, Kailua, on the Island of Hawaii, and the others should go to the Island of Oahu. The Holmans were disappointed. Mrs. Holman wrote: "We pleaded earnestly that we might also go to Oahu, for how could a family live upon a rock of lava, without wood or water, with six months' washing on hand. The king refused, and said, 'Every one likes Oahu better than Hawaii, and if you go there you will not return.' He was also anxious to have Dr. Holman remain with him." On April 12, Mrs. Holman wrote: "We, with our belongings, were today set on the shores of the heathen, our friends sailing the same evening for Oahu. The separation was trying. The king has given us a house and a guard, and his steward brought us our breakfast, consisting of fish and sweet potatoes served on a pewter platter." She then described the construction of a native house, the frame being covered with grass, bamboo, cocoanut leaves, etc., the dwelling usually having no windows, and but one door. The floors are covered with mats, sometimes twenty or thirty in number. The entire structure, she said, resembles a haystack.

The queens were surprised to see Mrs. Holman busy herself arranging her belongings. They said that they never worked and did not wish her to. Mrs.

Holman was presented with two elegant mahogany highpost bedsteads with cane bottoms, the gift of one of the queens. "These beds," wrote Mrs. Holman, "were most acceptable. Their surroundings only seemed incongruous." A few weeks after their arrival the Holmans were visited by two captains from English whaling vessels which had put in at this island for water and provisions. From them Dr. Holman received many valuable gifts. In June the Holman family removed from their first house into one just vacated by the king, who had constructed new houses for himself. Mrs. Holman wrote: "The king and chiefs visit us daily to be taught. The king forbids our teaching any but the blood royal, but the natives, by whom our house is constantly surrounded, pick up the alphabet."

In July, 1820, the family of Dr. Holman was allowed to transfer residence to the Island of Maui, which was halfway between Hawaii and Oahu, the stipulation being that the doctor should come to Hawaii to attend the king and the high chief, Kalaimoku, when they were sick. The Holman dwelling was in the village of Lahaina; they had lived there but a few weeks when the St. Martins arrived from Oahu with a letter "requesting Dr. Holman to go to that island immediately to attend Captain Dean, an American merchantman, who has just arrived from Manilla very ill."

The Holmans therefore departed for Oahu, where they met their friends from whom they had been so long separated. "This island," wrote Mrs. Holman, "is much the pleasanter to live on, and the natural beauty is wonderful. I should be glad to settle down and remain somewhere," she wrote, "but as there is but one physician among so many missionaries it will take Dr. Holman the greater part of his time to visit among them, they are so scattered, and it is thought best that I accompany him on his excursions. Were it on land I should not mind, but oh! the horrors of traveling by sea!"

In Oahu the Holmans boarded for a time with Messrs. Bingham, Chambers and Loomis; but these missionaries removing into new houses provided by the Government, the Holmans boarded with Captain Dean, who was his patient. Mrs. Holman records her views respecting the advisability of women entering the foreign mission work, which was at this time regarded as on trial, by writing thus: "I am convinced that females may be eminently useful in a foreign mission, that their influence and example are everything to a missionary establishment. Yet, when it can be made possible for man to go before and prepare the way, I think it would not be inconsistent to do so."

ELISIA LOOMIS, PRINTER

born at Middlesex, New York, December, 1799; married Maria T. Sartwell of Utica, New York; embarked on the brig *Thaddeus* October 23, 1819, for the Hawaiian Islands. He was stationed at Honolulu on the Island Oahu. He began to print in 1822 and returned to the United States in 1827. His death occurred in 1837.

DANIEL CHAMBERLAIN, FARMER

a native of Brookfield, Massachusetts, with his wife and five children, embarked October 23, 1819, on the brig *Thaddeus* for the Hawaiian Islands, but inasmuch as the efforts of the missionary band were directed toward the acquiring of the Hawaiian language during the first years at the Islands, Mr. Chamberlain returned to the United States in 1823, there being no particular demand for his services at that time.

THOMAS HOPU

a native of Hawaii, who came to the United States and received a Christian education at the foreign mission school at Cornwall, Connecticut, from 1817 to 1819, embarked October 23, 1819, on the brig *Thaddeus* for the Hawaiian Islands. He became a native helper in the first mission to the Islands. He married a Hawaiian maiden who received Christian instruction in the family of Rev. Asa Thurston and was named Delia.

WILLIAM TENUI AND JOHN HONURI

were native Hawaiian youths who came to the United States and received instruction in the doctrines and duties of Christianity at the foreign mission school at Cornwall, Connecticut. They both embarked on the brig *Thaddeus* for the Islands on October 23, 1819, and became native helpers to the first missionary band.

MR. AMOS STARR COOKE OF DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, SAILED IN 1836

Amos Starr Cooke was born in Danbury, 1810, and died in Honolulu March 20, 1871. He was a son of Deacon Joseph Platt Cooke, Jr., and a grandson of Col. Joseph Platt Cooke, who commanded the military forces at Danbury, Connecticut, when that town was attacked by General Tryon in 1777. The family resided on North Main Street, Danbury, near the home of Edgar S. Tweedy.

Amos Starr Cooke married Juliette Montague of Sunderland, Massachusetts, on November 24, 1836, and they sailed for Hawaii soon after to join the missionary forces sent out by the American Board. Mr. and Mrs. Cooke took charge of a school for the young Hawaiian chiefs at Honolulu for some years, and several of the kings were educated there. Mr. Cooke later on became the Superintendent of Secular Affairs, and he and his family have contributed largely to the religious and material prosperity of the Hawaiian Islands from 1837 to the present day. Mr. Cooke was associated with Mr. Samuel Northrup Castle in the secular affairs of the mission. His son, the late Mr. Charles M. Cooke of Honolulu, was the president of the Bank of Hawaii, and on the Good Friday before his death distributed a quarter of a million dollars among the churches and charities of Honolulu. Mr. Clarence H. Cooke succeeded his father and is at the present time president of the Bank of Hawaii. Several of the beautiful cuts in this book were made from photographs presented to Miss Hawley by Mr. Clarence H. Cooke of Honolulu. The children of Amos Starr Cooke the missionary were:

1. Joseph Platt Cooke.
2. Martha Eliza Cooke.
3. Juliette Montague Cooke.
4. Mary Annis Cooke.
5. Charles Montague Cooke, whose son is Clarence H. Cooke, president of the Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.
6. Amos F. Cooke.
7. Clarence Warner Cooke.

A LIST OF THE 178 MISSIONARIES WHO WENT TO THE
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, WITH DATE OF SAILING AND
STATIONS TO WHICH ASSIGNED

Miss Hawley compiled the list from the splendid records preserved by Dr. Rufus Anderson and Rev. James Alexander.

PIONEER COMPANY

Embarked on the brig *Thaddeus*, October 23, 1819, from Boston, Massachusetts:

Bingham, Rev. Hiram.

Bingham, Mrs. (Sybil Moseley).
Thurston, Rev. Asa.
Thurston, Mrs. (Lucy Goodale).
Whitney, Rev. Samuel.
Whitney, Mrs. (Mercy Partridge).
Holman, Thomas, M.D.
Holman, Mrs. (Lucia Ruggles), native of Brookfield, Connecticut.
Ruggles, Samuel, a teacher, native of Brookfield, Connecticut.
Ruggles, Mrs. (Nancy Wells).
Loomis, Elisha, printer.
Loomis, Mrs. (Maria T. Sartwell).
Chamberlain, Daniel, a farmer.
Chamberlain, Mrs.

Embarked on the brig *Thames*, November 19, 1822, at New Haven, Connecticut:

Bishop, Rev. Artemas, born 1795, Pompey, N. Y.; stationed Kailua; Ewa and Honolulu on Oahu.
Bishop, Mrs. (Elizabeth Edwards), born 1796, Marlboro, Mass.; embarked as above; died February, 1828, Kailua.
Bishop, Mrs. (Delia Stone), born 1800, Bloomfield, N. J.; embarked on ship *Parthian*, 1827; married December, 1828.
Richards, Rev. William, born 1793, Plainfield, Mass.; stationed Lahaina on Maui; ambassador to England, 1812; died Honolulu, 1817.
Richards, Mrs. (Clarissa Lyman), born 1794, Northampton, Mass.; embarked with husband; died New Haven, Conn.
Stewart, Rev. Chas. S., born 1798, Flemington, N. J.; stationed Lahaina; released 1830.
Stewart, Mrs. (Harriet B. Tiffany), born 1798, Stamford, Conn.; embarked with husband; died in United States.
Ely, Rev. James, born 1798, Lyme, Conn.; studied in Cornwall Mission School; stationed Waimea on Kauai; Kaawalua on Hawaii; and Honolulu; returned to United States, 1828.
Ely, Mrs. (Louisa Everest), born 1792, Cornwall, Conn.; embarked with husband.

Goodrich, Rev. Joseph, of Wethersfield, Conn.; stationed Hilo with Mr. Ruggles from 1824 to 1836; returned to United States, 1836; died in United States, 1853.

Goodrich, Mrs.

Blatchley, Abraham, M.D., born East Guilford, Conn.; stationed Kailua and Honolulu; died in United States, 1860.

Blatchley, Mrs. (Jemima Marvin), born 1791, Lyme, Conn.

Chamberlain, Levi, born 1792, Dover, Vt.; twenty-six years Superintendent of Secular Affairs for the Islands and rendered great service; died Honolulu, 1849; left seven children.

Embarked on the *Parthian*, November 3, 1827, at Boston; arrived March, 1828:

Chamberlain, Mrs. (Maria Patten), born 1803, Salisbury, Pa.; a teacher; married at the Islands in 1828.

Andrews, Rev. Lorrin, born 1795, East Windsor, Conn.; stationed Lahaina on Maui; first principal of High School at Lahainaluna, ten years; judge at Honolulu under Hawaiian Government from 1845-1855; author of Hawaiian grammar and dictionary; died 1868, Honolulu.

Andrews, Mrs. (Mary Wilson).

Clark, Rev. Ephraim Weston, born 1799, Haverhill, N. H.; stationed Honolulu; from 1835 to 1842 teacher Lahainaluna High School; pastor First Church, Honolulu; secretary of Hawaiian Missionary Society; missionary to Micronesia; superintended the electrotyping of Hawaiian Scriptures.

Clark, Mrs. (Mary Kittredge), born 1803, Mont Vernon, N. H.; died 1857, Honolulu.

Clark, Mrs. (Mrs. Sarah Richards-Hall), born Norwich, Vt.; married Rev. Clark in 1859.

Green, Rev. Jonathan Smith, born 1796, Lebanon, Conn.; stationed Hilo, 1831 to 1832; Wailuku 1832 to 1842; Makawao on East Maui.

Green, Mrs. (Theodosia Arnold), born 1792, East Haddam, Conn.; embarked with husband.

Gulick, Rev. Peter Johnson, born 1796, Freehold, N. J.; stationed 1828 to 1835 Waimea on Kauai; Koloa until 1843; Molokai until 1847; Waimea on Oahu until 1857; Honolulu.

Gulick, Mrs. (Fanny Hinckley Thomas), born 1798, Lebanon, Conn. Their sons were: Orramel H. Gulick of Japan, Luther H. Gulick of Micronesia and Hawaii, John T. Gulick of China and Thomas Gulick.

Judd, Gerrit Parmell, M.D., born 1803, Paris, N. Y.; stationed Honolulu; rendered eminent service to the Government as Minister of Finance.

Judd, Mrs. (Laura Fish), born Plainfield, N. Y., resided also in Clinton, N. Y.; married 1827. The grandson of Dr. and Mrs. Judd is ex-Governor Carter of Honolulu (1920).

Shepard, Stephen, printer, born 1800, Kingsboro, N. Y.; stationed Honolulu; died 1834, aged thirty-four years.

Shepard, Mrs. (Margaret C. Stow), born 1801, Jefferson County, N. Y.; died in United States.

Ogden, Maria C., born 1792, Philadelphia, Pa.; teacher on Kauai Island; Lahaina; Wailuku Seminary twenty years; Honolulu.

Stone, Delia, born 1800; a teacher; married Mr. Bishop in 1828.

Embarked December 28, 1830, on ship *New England* from New Bedford, Mass.; arrived June, 1831:

Baldwin, Rev. Dwight, M.D., born 1798, Durham, Conn.; stationed Waimea on Hawaii 1831 to 1836; Lahaina.

Baldwin, Mrs. (Charlotte Fowler), born 1805, Northfield, Conn.

Dibble, Rev. Sheldon, born 1809, Skaneateles, N. Y.; stationed Hilo; seminary at Lahainaluna; died there, 1845.

Dibble, Mrs. (Maria Tomlinson), born 1808; died 1837, Lahainaluna.

Dibble, Mrs. (Antoinette Tomlinson) of Brooklyn, N. Y.; married 1839; returned to United States, 1848.

Tinker, Rev. Reuben, born 1799, Chester, Mass.; stationed Wailuku on Maui; died in United States, 1851.

Tinker, Mrs. (Mary T. Wood), born 1809, Chester, Mass.

Johnson, Andrew, teacher, Honolulu; taught a school for the children of foreigners; died Honolulu.

Johnson, Mrs., died Honolulu.

Embarked November 26, 1831, on ship *Averick* from New Bedford, Mass.; arrived April, 1832:

- Alexander, Rev. Wm. P., born 1805, Paris, Ky.; accompanied Messrs. Whitney and Tinker to the Society Islands; stationed Honolulu; Waioli on Kauai; taught in Lahainaluna Seminary; Wailuku on Maui.
- Alexander, Mrs. (Mary A. McKinney), born 1810, Wilmington, Del.
- Alexander, Wm. DeWitt (son of Wm. P. and Mary A.), was president of Oahu College in 1865; married Abbie Baldwin in 1861.
- Alexander, James McKinney (son of Wm. P. and Mary A.), minister in California.
- Armstrong, Rev. Richard, D.D., born 1805, Turbotville, Pa.; stationed Kailuku; pastor of First Church, Honolulu; minister of Public Institute for Hawaiian Islands; died 1860.
- Armstrong, Mrs. (Clarissa Chapman), born 1805 at Russell, Mass.; lived at Bridgeport, Conn., when married.
- Emerson, Rev. John S., born 1800, Chester, N. H.; stationed Wailua on Oahu 1832 to 1842; Lahainaluna; died 1867, Waialua.
- Emerson, Mrs. (Ursula S. Newell), born 1806, Nelson, N. H.
- Forbes, Rev. Cochran, born 1805, Gorham, Pa.; stationed Kaawaloa on Hawaii; Lahaina; returned to United States, 1848.
- Forbes, Mrs. (Rebecca D. Smith), born 1805, Springfield, N. J.
- Hitchcock, Rev. Harvey R., of Manchester, Conn., born 1800 at Great Barrington, Mass.; stationed Molokai; died there, 1855.
- Hitchcock, Mrs. (Rebecca Howard), born 1808, Owasco, N. Y.
- Lyons, Rev. Lorenzo, born 1807, Colerain, Mass.; stationed Waimea on Hawaii.
- Lyons, Mrs. (Betsey Curtis), born 1813, Elbridge, N. Y.; died 1837, Honolulu.
- Lyons, Mrs. (Lucia G. Smith), a teacher, born 1810, Burlington, N. Y.; embarked on *Mary Frazier*, 1836; married 1838 to Mr. Lyons.
- Lyman, Rev. David Belden, born 1803, New Hartford, Conn.; stationed Hilo; principal of High School there since 1836, when school was founded.
- Lyman, Mrs. (Sarah Joiner), born 1806, Royalton, Vt.
- Spaulding, Rev. Ephraim, born 1802, Ludlow, Vt.; stationed Lahaina; died 1840, Westboro, Mass.
- Spaulding, Mrs. (Julia Brooks), born 1810, Buckland, Mass.; resided Melrose, Mass.

Chapin, Alonzo, M.D., born 1805, West Springfield, Mass.; stationed Lahaina until his return to the United States, 1836.

Chapin, Mrs. (Mary A. Tenney), born 1804, Newburyport, Mass.

Rogers, Edmund H., printer, born 1806, Newton, Mass.; died 1853, Honolulu; was associated with Mr. Shepard.

Rogers, Mrs. (Mary Wood), born 1799, Middlebury, N. Y.; embarked on *Parthian*, 1827; married in 1833; died 1834, Honolulu.

Rogers, Mrs. (Elizabeth M. Hitchcock), born 1802, Barrington, Mass.; married in 1836; died 1857, Honolulu.

Embarked on ship *Mentor*, November 21, 1832, at New London, Conn.; arrived April, 1833:

Parker, Rev. Benj. Wyman, born 1803, Reading, Mass.; stationed Kaneohe on Oahu Island; visited the Marquesas Islands.

Parker, Mrs. (Mary E. Barker), born 1805, Branford, Conn.

Parker, Rev. Henry H. (son of Benj. and Mary), pastor of First Church, Honolulu.

Smith, Rev. Lowell, born 1802, Heath, Mass.; stationed on Molokai; Ewa; pastor of Second Church, Honolulu, from 1838 to 1869.

Smith, Mrs. (Abba W. Tenny), born 1809, Barre, Mass.

Fuller, Lemuel, printer, born 1810, Attleboro, Mass.; returned to United States, 1834.

Embarked on ship *Hellespont*, December 5, 1834, from Boston, Mass.; arrived May, 1835:

Coan, Rev. Titus, born 1801, Killingworth, Conn.; stationed Hilo and Puna 1835 to 1870; accomplished a great work.

Coan, Mrs. (Fidelia Church), born 1810, Riga, N. Y.

Coan, Mrs. (Lydia Bingham), born Honolulu, daughter of Hiram Bingham. Hitchcock, Elizabeth M., teacher (Mrs. Rogers); born 1802, Barrington, Mass.; died Honolulu, 1857.

Diamond, Henry, bookbinder, born 1808, Fairfield, Conn.; stationed Honolulu; released 1850.

Diamond, Mrs. (Ann M. Anner), born 1808, New York; married 1834.

Hall, Edwin O., born 1810, Walpole, N. H.; stationed Honolulu; printer and secular agent.

Hall, Mrs. (Sarah L. Williams), born 1812, Elizabeth, N. J.
Brown (Lydia), born 1780, Wilton, N. H.; taught in Kailuku; Molokai; died Honolulu, 1869.

Embarked on bark *Mary Frazier*, December 14, 1836, at Boston, Mass.; arrived June, 1837:

Bliss, Rev. Isaac, born 1804, Warren, Mass.; stationed Kohala on Hawaii four years; died in United States, 1851.

Bliss, Mrs. (Emily Curtis), born 1811, Elbridge, N. Y.; returned to United States, 1842.

Conde, Rev. Daniel Toll, born 1807, Charlton, N. Y.; stationed Hana on Maui 1836 to 1848; Wailuku 1848 to 1856; returned to United States, 1857.

Conde, Mrs. (Andelusia Lee), born 1810, Jericho, Vt.; died 1855 at the Islands.

Ives, Rev. Mark, born 1809, Goshen, Conn.; stationed Hana on Maui until 1840; at Kealakekua Bay until 1845; Kealia on Hawaii until 1850; returned to United States, 1851; released 1854.

Ives, Mrs. (Mary A. Brainerd), born 1810, Haddam, Conn.; married 1836. Their son Harlan Page Ives, born August 18, 1840, at Kealakekua, Hawaii, died July 17, 1922, Danbury, Conn., where he resided forty-two years; married Elvira E. Vail of Cornwall, Conn. Their nine children are: Wm. H., J. Mark, Robert A., Charles G., Mary B., Evelyn, Jesse E., Mrs. Frank Bennett, Herbert R.

Lafon, Rev. Thomas, M.D., born 1801, Chesterfield, Va.; stationed Koloa; returned to United States, 1841.

Lafon, Mrs. (Sophia L. Parker), born 1812, New Bedford, Mass.

Johnson, Rev. Edward, born 1813, Hollis, N. H.; taught from 1837 to 1848 Waioli on Kauai; died on *Morning Star* at Waioli, 1867, aged fifty-four.

Johnson, Mrs. (Lois S. Hoyt), born 1809, Salisbury, N. H.

Andrews, Seth Lathrop, M.D., born 1809, Putney, Vt.; stationed at Kailua until return to United States, 1849.

Andrews, Mrs. (Parmelly Pierce), born 1807, Woodbury, Conn.; died 1846.

Bailey, Edward, born 1814, Holden, Mass.; teacher at Kohala on Hawaii, at Wailuku Seminary, and Lahainaluna.

Bailey, Mrs. (Caroline Hubbard), born 1814, Holden, Mass.

Castle, Samuel Northrop, born 1808, Cazenovia, N. Y.; stationed Honolulu; secular agent many years with Messrs. Chamberlain and Cooke.

Castle, Mrs. (Angeline L. Tenney), born 1810, Sudbury, Vt.; married 1836; died 1841.

Castle, Mrs. (Mary Tenney); embarked for Islands in 1842; married 1842.

Cooke, Amos Starr, born 1810, Danbury, Conn.; stationed at Honolulu; principal of Royal School, 1839 to 1849; associated in secular affairs with Mr. Castle.

Cooke, Mrs. (Juliette Montague), born 1812, Sunderland, Mass.; married 1836, Danbury, Conn.; embarked with husband.

Knapp, Horton Owen, born 1813, Greenwich, Conn.; teacher; Weamua on Hawaii; Honolulu, 1845.

Knapp, Mrs. (Charlotte Close), born 1813, Greenwich, Conn.; after death of husband she married Rev. Daniel Dole.

Lock, Edwin, born 1813, Fitzwilliam, N. H.; teacher at Waialua, manual labor school; died Punahou, October 28, 1843.

Lock, Mrs. (Martha L. Rowell), born 1812, Cornish, N. H.; died Waiahea on Oahu, October 8, 1842.

McDonald, Rev. Chas., born 1812, Easton, Pa.; died Lahaina, 1839.

McDonald, Mrs. (Harriet T. Halsted), born 1810, New York.

Munn, Bethuel, born 1803, Orange, N. J.; teacher Molokai; returned to United States, 1842.

Munn, Mrs. (Louisa Clark), born 1810, Skaneateles, N. Y.; died 1841.

Van Duzee, Wm. Sanford, born 1811, Hartford, N. Y.; teacher Kaawaloa, Hawaii; returned to United States, 1840.

Van Duzee, Mrs. (Oral Hobart), born 1814, Homer, N. Y. Her daughter, Cyrene, a missionary in Turkey.

Wilcox, Abner, born 1808, Harwinton, Conn.; teacher Hilo; Waialue on Oahu; Waioli on Kauai, where he taught twenty years; died in United States, 1869, at Colebrook, Conn.

Wilcox, Mrs. (Lucy E. Hart), born Cairo, N. Y., 1814; died 1869, in United States, at Colebrook.

Smith, Marcia Maria, born 1806, Burlington, N. Y.; taught Kaneohe; Puna-hou 1842 to 1853; returned to United States, 1853.

Embarked on ship *Gloucester* November 14, 1840, from Boston, Mass.; arrived May, 1841:

Dole, Rev. Daniel, born 1808, Skowhegan, Me.; stationed Punahou on Oahu in school for missionaries' children; Koloa on Kauai.

Dole, Mrs. (Emily H. Ballard), born 1808, Hallowell, Me.; died 1844 at Islands.

Dole, Mrs. (Charlotte Close Knapp), widow of H. O. Knapp; married Mr. Dole in 1846.

Bond, Rev. Elias, born 1813, Hallowell, Me.; stationed Kohala.

Bond, Mrs. (Ellen M. Howell), born 1817, Portland, Me.

Paris, Rev. John D., born 1809, Staunton, Va.; stationed Waiohinu on Hawaii; Kealakekua Bay.

Paris, Mrs. (Mary Grant), born 1807, Albany, N. Y.; died 1847 at Hilo.

Paris, Mrs. (Mary Carpenter), married 1851.

Rice, Wm. Harrison, born 1813, Oswego, N. Y.; taught at Hana on Maui; High School at Punahou; secular affairs on Kauai; died 1863.

Rice, Mrs. (Mary S. Hyde), born Seneca, N. Y., 1816. A daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rice married George De La Vergne; their son is George W. H. De La Vergne, author.

Embarked May 2, 1842, from Boston, Mass.; arrived in 1842:

Smith, Rev. James W., M.D., stationed Koloa on Kauai.

Smith, Mrs. (Mellicent K.).

Rowell, Rev. George B., born at Cornish, N. H.; stationed Waioli on Kauai; Waimea; released 1865.

Rowell, Mrs. (Malvina J. Chapin).

Smith, Rev. Asa Bowen, born 1809, Williamstown, Vt.; stationed Waialua on Oahu 1842-1846; returned to United States, 1846.

Smith, Mrs. (Sarah G. White), born 1813, West Brookfield, Mass.

Embarked on brig *Globe*, December 4, 1843, from Boston, Mass.; arrived May, 1844:

Whittlesey, Rev. Eliphalet, born 1816, Salisbury, Conn.; stationed Hana on Maui; Kaupo; Hana; returned to United States, 1854; released 1864.

Whittlesey, Mrs. (Elizabeth Keene Baldwin), born 1821, Frankfort, N. J., and resided in Newark, N. J.; at Mount Holyoke Seminary.

Hunt, Rev. Timothy Dwight, of Rochester, N. Y.; stationed Kau on Hawaii;
Lahainaluna Seminary; released 1849.

Hunt, Mrs. (Mary Hedge), of Newark, N. J.

Pogue, Rev. John F., born 18—, Wilmington, Del.; stationed Koloa on Kauai;
Kealakekua Bay; principal of Lahainaluna Seminary from 1852 to 1866;
Waiohinu on Hawaii; Honolulu, secretary of Board.

Pogue, Mrs. (Maria K. Whitney), born at Waimea on Kauai; educated in
United States; married in 1848 at Honolulu.

Andrews, Rev. Claudius B., born 1817, Kinsman, Ohio; stationed Molokai;
Lahainaluna; Honolulu.

Andrews, Mrs. (Anna S. Gibson), born 1823, Reading, Vt.; embarked 1851;
died on East Maui, 1862.

Andrews, Mrs. (Samantha Gibson), in 1863.

Embarked on the *Samoset*, October 23, 1847, at Boston, Mass.; arrived February,
1848:

Dwight, Rev. Samuel Gelston, born 1815, Northampton, Mass.

Kinney, Rev. Henry, born 1816, Amenia, N. Y.; stationed Kau on Hawaii;
died at Sonora, Cal., 1854.

Kinney, Mrs. (Maria L. Walworth), of West Bloomfield, N. Y., born 1822,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Embarked on October 16, 1848, from Boston, Mass.; arrived March, 1849:

Wetmore, Dr. Chas. Hinckley, born 1820, Lebanon, Conn.; stationed Hilo.

Wetmore, Mrs. (Lucy S. Taylor), born 1819, Pittsfield, Mass.

Embarked in 1851 for the Islands:

Beckwith, Rev. Edward G., D.D., of Barrington, Mass.; in charge of the Royal
School; pastor of Central Union Church, Honolulu; died 1905.

Beckwith, Mrs. (Caroline P. Armstrong), died in 1905.

Beckwith, Maurice B., brother of above, teacher in Royal School.

Beckwith, George E., brother of above, teacher in Royal School.

Embarked November 18, 1851, for the Islands:

Gulick, Rev. Luther Halsey, M.D. (son of Peter and Fanny), born Honolulu
June 10, 1828; educated in United States; embarked for Islands, 1851;
missionary to Micronesia; secretary of Board of Hawaiian Evangelical
Association. Later returned to United States.

Gulick, Mrs. (Louise Lewis), born New York City, 1830.

Gulick, Rev. Orramel Hinckley (son of Peter and Fanny), born Hawaiian Islands; stationed at Waiohinu on Hawaii; Waialua on Oahu; opened a female boarding school; later went to Japan; author of *Pilgrims of Hawaii*.
Gulick, Mrs. (Ann Eliza Clark), born Honolulu.

Embarked on ship *Chaica*, June 4, 1854, Boston, Mass.; arrived December, 1854:

Shipman, Rev. Wm. C., born 1824, Wethersfield, Conn.; stationed Lahaina; Kau on Hawaii; died 1861, aged thirty-seven years.

Shipman, Mrs. (Jane Stobie), born 1827 at Aberdour, Scotland; married in 1853, Aberdour.

Embarked November 28, 1854, from Boston, Mass.:

Baldwin, Rev. Wm. Otis, born 1821, Greenfield, N. H.; stationed Hana; returned to United States, 1860.

Baldwin, Mrs. (Mary Proctor), born 1822, Lunenburg, Mass.

Embarked April 16, 1855, for the Islands:

Spooner, Wm. Avery, born 1828, West Brookfield, Mass.; steward at Oahu College until 1860.

Spooner, Mrs. (Eliza A. Boynton), born 1828, Shirley, Mass.

Born in Hawaii, embarked from the United States for the Islands, 1858:

Forbes, Rev. Anderson Oliver (son of Rev. Cochran Forbes), born 1838, at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii; educated in United States; returned to Islands in 1858; stationed Molokai; Honolulu, with Second Church.

Forbes, Mrs. (Maria Patten, daughter of Levi Chamberlain), born Honolulu, 1830; died 1909.

Embarked 1860 for the Islands:

Mills, Rev. Cyrus T., born 1819, Paris, N. Y.; principal of Seminary in Ceylon 1849 to 1853; president of Oahu College 1860 to 1864; returned to United States.

Mills, Mrs. (Susan Lincoln Tolman), born Enosburg, Vt., 1825; she and husband were founders of Mills College, Cal.

Embarked 1862 for the Islands:

Bishop, Rev. Sereno (son of Rev. Artemas Bishop), born 1827 at the Islands;
stationed Hana on Maui; principal of Lahainaluna Seminary, 1866.

Bishop, Mrs. (C. Sessions).

Embarked 1863 for the Islands:

Parker, Rev. Henry H. (son of Rev. B. W. Parker), born at Islands; pastor
of First Church, Honolulu, 1863.

Embarked 1877:

Hyde, Rev. Chas., M.D.

Hyde, Mrs. (Mary Knight).

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